密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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IS THIS THE "TWENTY-SECOND" DEMAND?

THE Peking newspapers on March 14 printed a dispatch supplied by the Japanese *Asiatic News Agency* to the effect that the Japanese government had again lodged a protest with the Chinese government against the construction of wireless stations in China by American interests. The American stations referred to are those being constructed by the Federal Telegraph Company for the Chinese government and when completed are to be the property of the Chinese government administered by the Ministry of Communications. It is not known whether the Chinese authorities are paying any attention to the Japanese protest, but it occurs to us that the Chinese people generally and foreigners as well might be interested in just what is behind the Japanese protest—especially in view of the present attempt of the Chinese parliament to rid China of the Twenty-one Demands. In February, 1918, when the Anfu clique was in control of the Chinese government, a contract was entered into between Admiral Lu of the Chinese navy and Mitsui and Company for the construction of a high-power wireless station in Peking for the purpose of establishing radio communication between China and the west coast of the United States, with Europe and Japan and also with various parts of China. A contract to the foregoing effect which appeared perfectly innocuous on its face was made public along with other treaties and commitments at the Versailles conference. In 1921 just preceding the Washington Conference, the Federal Telegraph Company, an American concern, made a contract with the Ministry of Communications to also construct wireless stations in China and immediately the Japanese government protested. This led to a historical exchange of notes between China and the United States on the subject of the Open Door that really provided the legal basis for much of the constructive work of the Washington Conference in establishing definitely the political and territorial sovereignty of the Chinese Republic. Finally Secretary Hughes asked the Japanese for an explanation of the reasons for their protest and then Mitsui and Company produced a secret supplementary agreement also signed by Admiral Lu, which the Japanese government had failed to make public at Versailles which gave the Japanese a 30 year monopoly over all radio communication not only between China and other nations, but also the future construction and operation of radio station within China.. When the Japanese were asked why they had not made this supplementary agreement public at the Versailles conference, one of the Japanese delegates stated facetiously that, "We saw no reason for telling it all at that time."

NOW we come to the really interesting phase of the subject. Soon after the signing of the Japanese contract in 1918, the Japanese began construction on their station which is located near Peking. Now after five years of work by the best engineers of Japan, the Mitsui wireless plant fails to function. It is unable to communicate with the West coast of America, with Europe or Japan or even with other stations in China. Competent engineers have reported that the station is a total loss except from the standpoint of materials which might be dismantled and used for other purposes. According to the Mitsui contract with Admiral Lu the Japanese were to expend £536,000 on this station. According to report this sum has been expended and a great deal more in addition in the effort to make the station work, but without avail. With these facts in mind which are the subject of common discussion in Peking, the question naturally arises, Why is the Japanese government still protesting and trying to prevent the Chinese government from constructing for its own use and the service of its own people a number of modern American-style radio stations similar to those scattered all over the United States, the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands and in Alaska which are operating efficiently every day in the year? An answer to this question naturally leads us into the field of speculation for in view of the established fact that the Mitsui station is not workable, there must still be other reasons for the Japanese protest that have not yet been divulged and these reasons may be intimately connected with the subject of the Twenty-one Demands which are now a subject of public discussion owing to the recent action of the Chinese parliament and cabinet in denouncing the 1915 treaties.

A FOREIGN observer in Peking, an American citizen, who has lived in China for many years in a discussion on this subject of radio communication in China, ventured the belief that the real essence of the Japanese protest is based on the fact that the Mitsui contract entered into in 1918 with the Japanese-controlled Anfu government is really a part and parcel of the Twenty-one Demands —in fact that this contract really constitutes the "Twenty-Second" demand—and that Japan in spite of protests to the contrary and several solemn agreements signed at Washington is still trying to maintain control over communications and especially the distribution of news in China. Otherwise, how is this recent Japanese protest to be interpreted? is the natural question. The Nine-Power treaty negotiated at Washington and signed on behalf of the Japanese government by Messrs. Kato, Shidehara and Hanihara contains in brief the following stipulations:

"——the contracting powers agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking:

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China;

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of *participating with the Chinese government, or with any local authority, in any catagory of public enterprise or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.*

These paragraphs in the Nine-Power treaty are immediately preceded by the most solemn declarations respecting the territorial and political and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic. Japan signed this treaty apparently in good faith, so again we ask the question. What is back of the present Japanese protest, if it is not an attempt to still hang on to a secret monopoly negotiated away back in the dark ages of the European War when Japan was working tooth and nail to bring her neighbor, the Republic of China under the military, political, economic, and territorial control of Tokyo? Another observer in Peking, a Chinese, has ventured the suggestion that Japan is not acting on her own behalf, but is really acting for other nations which attempted without success to put over at Washington a plan for the internationalization of all of China's communications, including the distribution of wireless news and commercial messages. This belief is, however, not generally held owing to the fact that it would be a rather dangerous game for the various nations to play upon America in the light of the present world situation. The contract of the Federal Telegraph Company against which the Japanese are protesting is very simple. It provides for the construction of several high-power wireless stations for the Chinese government, to be operated by the Chinese government and to be controlled after payment of costs of construction, by the Chinese government. The consummation of this contract will make China independent in the distribution of her news and commercial messages similar to conditions in all other independent nations. Why Japan is opposing this is difficult to understand, unless as mentioned before, it goes back to the days when the Japanese military leaders thought they had China within their grasp.

WHAT IS CAUSE OF THE DELAY AT WASHINGTON?

IN last week's issue of the *Weekly Review* attention was called to the inexplainable delay on the part of the Administration at Washington in appointing the American delegates to the Special Conference to be held in China this year for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Chinese Tariff treaty enacted at the Washington Conference. A few days ago the *Review* inquired of its correspondent in Washington regarding the delay in making the appointments and is now in receipt of information to the effect that "President Harding is on a vacation in Florida and no appointments are likely within a period of six weeks." In addition to this, inquiry at the American Legation in Peking has brought out the information that so far as American officials in China are aware the United States has done practically nothing toward the formulation of a definite plan for the Special Conference. This is all very disconcerting to American commercial interests in China for the reason that it is known that the British government has not only appointed its delegation, but has been for more than a year working on a plan for reorganizing the Chinese Customs tariff in accordance with the surtaxes and luxury taxes provided in the Washington Treaties. The delay on the part of the American government in taking action is also thought in some circles to be indirectly responsible for the failure of the French government thus far to ratify the Washington Conference treaties. The various powers that participated in the Washington Conference naturally expect Washington to take the lead in the actual carrying out of the various treaties and resolutions and so long as President Harding and Secretary Hughes fail to take action, it is hardly to be expected that other governments will make any special show of activity. This delay of Washington is also proving very embarrassing to the Chinese for several reasons,

the principal one being financial. China is suffering from a loss of credit abroad due to defaults on various government loans and obligations for materials purchased, and until the Special Conference can be held and the customs revenues increased, this loss of credit will be felt in rapidly increasing measure. China has always relied upon American assistance in the various readjustments of her customs revenues in the past. This was true even before the Washington Conference, but at the Washington Conference, largely through the friendly assistance of Senator Underwood of the American delegation China was able to advance a long step in the direction of tariff autonomy. All of this good work will have been in vain now if the American government does not go ahead and complete the job by sending a properly qualified delegation with a definite plan to the Special Conference to be held in China this year. Unless something is done and that quickly, China will be forced to continue with her present five percent advalorem schedules and this means continued defaults upon foreign loans—and many domestic loans as well.

The Soviet Red Army

BY JOHN A. COOK

THE Far Eastern Revolutionary Committee of Chita—the governing offiicial body of Far Eastern Soviet Russia—very kindly sent me an invitation requesting my presence at the solemn celebrations to be held on the eve of the day of the Fifth Anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Red Army of Russia (February 23) and, as I had seen this very army in the early days of its formation, in 1917, when Russia was suddenly plunged into the throes of her revolution, I was naturally very much interested because the transformation that has taken place in Russia's military status since that time is nothing short of a miracle and will go down to history.

From a handful of blacksmiths, fitters, workmen, etc., in short—the proletariat—the nucleus of the Soviet army—which, in 1917 hastily snatched and relentlessly clasped the still smoking rifle that never before had felt itself in surer and more willing hands since it left the arsenal, ragged and underfed with pinched faces upon which Revolution had stamped her unmistakable imprint—that class of Russia's breadwinner whom the former rulers of Russia,—the "intelligentzia" (intellectuals) and "senseviki" (monied class) contemptuously termed as "ham" (riff raff), the national spirit of the Slav awoke and sprung into existence from out of the ruins of the greatest of historical military debacles—the result of the Great War in 1917,—and, fanned by repeated diplomatic blunders committed by the Entente Powers of Europe, Russia's greatest counter revolutionists—it swiftly developed into an organized army which in succession overthrew and defeated Kornilov, Yudenitch, Kolchak, Wrangle, Skoropatski, Poland, Semionov, Ungern, Kalmylov, the Kappelites, the Merkulovites and all the rest of them and to-day represents, without the shadow of a doubt, the first army in the world. It is based on patriotism, brotherhood, education, decipline, politics, good clothing and food and is a fighting machine possessing a national spirit second to none in the world and reminds one of the Napoleonic national armies in the days when France swept Europe like a hurricane.

On arriving at the building where the meeting was to be held, armed sentries standing statute-like with fixed bayonets in the crisp frosty night air that registered 35 degrees Reamur below zero, guarded the entrance and a feeling of profound admiration ran through me like an electric shock when I thought that these are the heroes who had provided Chicherin, Krasin and others with that Russian national prestige which made itself so conspicuously felt at Genoa, Lausanne and elsewhere. Other armies in 1919 and 1920, like these self same sentries, had stood on guard in this very town of Chita and froze to death on the spot where they stood. Other armies in Archangel had lost more men from the rigors of the winter than from actual fighting and other armies had also suffered defeat in the South of Russia from that other particularly inherent quality, possessed by every "krasnoarmeits" or soldier of the Soviet Red Army, namely indomitable fighting spirit. Little wonder therefore, that the allied military superciliousness that fought and tried to subdue Russia during her revolution, perfectly heedless of that great lesson taught Napoleon ignobly failed to daunt that spirit born of a race that knows no fear since the descending stepping stone from life's bed rock, *where all Russia stands this very day*, is death. No other nation has experienced this. No other nation could have survived it as Russia has.

My pass was examined at the entrance inside the building by a very smart, serious and strict soldier attended by two armed guards, I passed through into the hall which was tastily and gayly decorated with red bunting, banners, flags and streamers bearing greetings and inscriptions reminding the soldiers and commanders present that death is more honorable than surrender, that the Soviet army is the buffer between capitalists and the proletariat, etc. etc. The platform was profusely illuminated with countless colored lamps and draped in red—the whole effect representing a beautiful Siberian sunrise bathed in all the glories and splendor of its majestic color—red, and blending harmoniously with the splashes of red facings and insigna and tunic button straps, on the uniforms of the soldiers, commisars and commanders of the Fifth Soviet Army Corps present. This is the famous corps that made its historical and victorious march from Cheliabinsk to Vladivostok. The terms and ranks of officers, major, colonel, general are not used now in the Soviet army nor are those of corporal, sergeant, etc. and the insigna is now worn on the left arm instead of on the shoulder straps as in the old days of the Czar. The term commander has taken the place of officer, so that one meets only with such military nomenclature themselves abbreviations, as for instance:—Comarm—commander of the army; Comdiv—division commander; Combrig—brigade commander; Combatt.—battalion commander, etc. etc. The changes effected in the military dress of the army consist of the introduction of the "kaftan" in place of the short "rubashka" and buttons straight at the throat instead of sidewise as in the case of the "rubashka." The "kaftan" is a blouse which reaches between the hip, and knees and resembles the smock, minus the honeycombing, worn in the south of England by the peasants. A proper leather belt encircles the "kaftan" at the waist in place of the old "kushak" or cloth sash worn formerly with the "rubashka." The most conspicuous change produced by the Soviet Military authorities in the army in the matter of dress is the introduction of the new head gear consisting of a cloth helmet which resembles the German helmet minus the spike and has a lower flap forming part of helmet that unbuttons and drops permitting the face and neck to be entirely covered as a protection against the cold. This cloth helmet is the same as that worn by the Varyagi or Bogateeri—the valiant Norwegian knights who in the 9th, century, crossed the Baltic sea, conquered the Slavs and laid the foundation of the Russian State.

A glance at these men assembled together in that hall convinced me that the army belongs to them only. It is their own creation and construction and its very life and existence lie in their hands. It is an army of the people—the peasants and workmen—who know their leaders to be of the very same clay and mould as they themselves are. One of the most noteworthy features that must strike every foreigner is the total absence of all class distinctions between rank and file, so conspicuous in other armies.

The military band of the Fifth Soviet Army Corps played a few of its favorite marches while the audience awaited the arrival of the Commander in Chief Uboreivitch, and his staff, who soon made their appearance. Commander Chief Uboreivitch of the Fifth Soviet Army Corps is a very young man, only 27 years of age. Born in a small village in the government of Kovensk he is the son of a poor Lithuanian peasant, is of small stature, very wirey with a remarkable alertness and possesses a pronounced vivacity of speech. He served in the former army of the Czar as artillery ensign and became a communist from the very first day of the February revolution in 1917. He was appointed to the command of a red detachment, operating against the Germans on the eastern front where he was taken prisoner and ordered to be shot on account of his being a communist, which sentence, however, was revoked by General Hoffman.

After his escape from the German front, he took command of the 17th. rifle division operating against the Allied troops in Archangel and afterwards commanded the armies that fought against Dennikin, Petlura, Wrangel and also against the Poles, then ultimately became commander in chief of the Fifth Soviet Army Corps, which he led from Cheliabinsk to Vladivostok. In addition to the numerous Orders of the Red Banner, he possesses the gold inlaid dagger presented to him by the Central Military Executive Committee for bravery and, in addition, is a member of the General Staff at Moscow as a token of recognition of his superior strategy.

The president of the Far Eastern Revolutionary Committee-Comrade Kobozev arrived dressed in the uniform of the Soviet Army, of which he is an honorary "krasno-

armeits," by appointment. The appearance of the Commander in chief and the president of the Revolutionary Committee heralded the signal for the opening of the proceedings, whereupon Comrade Kubyak who is the local leader of the Communist Party, occupied the chair and then at his request the entire company stood while the band played the Russian dead march in honor of those dead heroes who has fallen victims during the revolution in the struggle for freedom. The regimental banners were then brought in and placed in custody of armed guards who stood as montionless as their fellow comrades standing sentry outside the building. Glowing speeches were delivered by President Kobozev, Commander Uboreivitch, Comrade Kubyak and others in eloquent Russian praising the heroic deeds performed by the Soviet Red Army in general and the Fifth Army Corps in particular. It was described how the young revolutionary army had been frequently cruelly deceived by its first leaders who betrayed the army to the enemy; how the gold reserve had been removed to Kazan from which place it was stolen by the Czecho-Slovak troops who delivered it to Kolchak, from whom it was subsequently stolen by certain of the allied powers; how tanks had been captured single-handed from the Wrangel army, how the Kappel-Semionov armored train was seized by a handful of partisans whose only weapon of defense was a hand grenade; how the dead strewn on the plain near Borza in Manchuria, after the defeat of Semionov in October 1920, attracted packs of wolves the whole winter; how the battle of Volochaev, near Harbarovsk, was won by the Red army crossing over its dead strewn on the barbed wire entanglements with which the Kappel forces have entrenched themselves for distance of several yards, etc. etc.

During the proceedings, a representative of the well known Japanese Eastern Trading Company Mr. Sigeharu Sudzuki who had come to Chita in connection with certain concessions and was present at the meeting per invitation, congratulated the success of the Soviet Red Army. His congratulations were translated into Russian and read to the assembly by President Kobozev. Among other things, Mr. Sigeharu Sudzuki asserted the day is not far distant when the Great Powers will stretch forth their hands in friendship to Soviet Russia. Comrade Kubyak, replying to the congratulations, requested Mr. Sudzuki to convey thanks to his firm and to inform his government that the matter of concessions would be gone into only after the Japanese government had withdrawn its cruiser from Russian waters at Vladivostok.

After this event, a wounded "krasnoarmeits" walking with the aid of crutches made his way to the platform and called upon his fellow comrades to defend the honor of Russia which could only be accomplished through the medium of the Soviet Red Army. Resolutions were then adopted, read and passed, the most conspicuous of which being the resolution to stand by Germany in her hour of trial and to assure her that the Red Army of Soviet Russia is ready waiting to defend her against her oppressors who are likewise Russia's enemies.

At the close of the ceremony the company was requested to honor the memory of the Army's living heroes as it had honored its dead heroes in the early part of the proceedings. The band played the "International" while the whole hall stood. Comrade Kubyak then closed the meeting by extending hearty invitation to all the foreigners present to witness the review of the troops to be held on the following day on Liberty Square where they could be able to judge for themselves the accuracy of the various commendations made during the evening on behalf of the troops. The soldiers immediately took up the invitation and the hall resounded with their strong voices calling "Come, please come." In addition to American representatives there were also present German and Chinese official representatives.

On the 23rd of February, the 5th parade anniversary of the Soviet Red Army, the day appointed for the military review of the Fifth Army Corps, Chita, that home of revolutionary heroes, rose in all the splendor of one of those delightful and beautiful bright, sun shiny days such as only Central Siberia and South Altai possess and which so instinctively appeal to foreigners as the realization of their imagination of those fairy like wintry transformation scenes so commonly staged in every pantomime at home. An azure blue sky, deepening in its turquoise lustre as it approached and stood sharply out, against the horizon of the cluster of surrounding Yablonnoi mountain ranges in whose lap Chita peacefully nestles, imparted a lovely background to the scene while the bright sun produced a dazzling effect on the immaculate powdery snow held in bondage below zero by 17 degrees of Siberian frost. A fairly strong north breeze swept across Liberty Square where roughly 3,500 troops and as many civilians—representatives of the various workingmen's professional unions, etc—were congregated together to take part in the manifestations. Recruits of the new 1901 year draft were in attendance. While the troops waited the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, groups of them, all along the lines, indulged in their favorite pastime of seizing hold of their commanders and comissars and tossing them bodily up into the air catching them in their hands as they descended. This is a feature in Russian army life I never witnessed before in the days of the old regime and discloses the close comradeship existing between the rank and file.

On the arrival of Commander Uboreivitch at 12 a. m. the band struck up the "International" and salutes were exchanged between him and the Division Commander. An inspection of the troops followed, the troops responding to the congratulations of their superiors, after which the ceremony of the swearing in of the new recruits was performed by Comrade Kubyak who read over the oath while the recruits, rifle in hand with fixed bayonets a la quatre bras, repeated word for word the oath. A salute was then fired and, during the performance of transmitting the regimental colors, the wind bore the noise of the engines of the military aeroplane heard approaching in the distance from a northwesterly direction. When it had reached Liberty Square it had already ascended to a height of roughly 1200 metres and, glistening in the sunshine, it hovered over the town and then retraced its course westwards. The duration of the flight was approximately 40 minutes and the aviator succeeded in taking some excellent snapshots of the review. Taking into consideration the strong wind and the keen frost the performance was nothing short of remarkable.

The next step in the performance was the march past of the troops. Infantry units marched briskly past the grand stand to the strains of music. They were followed by the engineer corps, then came the preparatory military education corps, a battery of 3" and 6" heavy field artillery and a few 1½" light field pieces, termed "Machonki" by the Russians, came scudding past drawn by sturdy Siberian ponies emitting streams of vapor into the keen frosty air like steam from a locomotive. Then came the cavalry riding the best spirited horses Siberia possesses. The aviator corps next passed on foot followed by three armored motor cars after which the mounted militia and foot militia ended the march past. When passing the grand stand each company in reply to the Commander's words of praise replied with a loud "Hurrah" that rent the clear frosty air like the crack of a gun. The spirit of the troops was excellent and the march past was incomparable with anything I had ever witnessed in the days of the old regime. One is irresistibly forced to acknowledge the existence of the birth of a new patriotic national Russia and while I gazed on the whole array and proceedings I could not help thinking that Russia had caught up Cromwell's great saying:—"Being denied just things, we thought it our duty to get that by the sword which was not to be got otherwise."

Chita, February 26, 1923.

The Chinese Recorder for March

This month's *Recorder* offers us glimpses of the difficult days of the past in Forgotten Pages of Mission History called out by James W. Inglis and in the Earliest Days of Christianity in China by A. H. Rowbotham. Then it seemed as though streams and mountains joined with the people in hostility toward those foreign pilgrims, teachers of new gods. To prove that the life of comparative ease and safety such as is enjoyed by many of the message-bearers of today is not always the rule there comes before us the conclusion of W. H. Oldfield's thrilling tale called Two Hundred Miles of Miracles, a record of weeks spent in the hands of bandits and a dramatic and nerve-racking escape down a robber-infested river.

Encouraging it is, as a partial harvest of those hard days, to consider the slow but quiet progress of the present day. S. H. Leger presents the recent developments in Mission policy of the Congregational Mission of Foochow, and shows the steady pressure being brought to bear to set Chinese and foreigner in those relationships of reciprocal dependence and helpfulness that shall be for the advancing good of an indigenous Chinese Church. D. H. Kulp puts up a strong case for that which ought not to need any defense, the relation of Social Work to Christian Propaganda. God in every man's family, their house, their street, their work, their pay-envelope, their fun, their health....and Christians ought to be interested.

A studious and sympathetic treatise on the Tao Yuan is the work of F. S. Drake. This attempt to go back of all the known religions including Christianity to an ultimate source demands consideration. The "average reader" is grateful for the author's admirable summary.

H. B. L.

The Spring Drive of Szechuan

(Special Correspondence to the *Weekly Review*)

Editor's Note.....Important developments in the War of West China, which centers in Szechuan province, have come since the following article was written in Chengtu almost a month ago. Although no detailed reports have been received in Shanghai, bits of news trickling through the crippled communication systems indicate that Chungking has suffered from a large fire, that General Yang Sen in his attempts to regain control of Szechuan has captured Wanhsien and other lesser important cities near there, and that General Hsiung Kuo Wu after his defeat has appealed to the tuchun of Yunnan for help. In view of the approach of the opening of the season for Upper Yangtze river steamers, which means the opening of the trading season for Shanghai firms having branches or connections in Chungking, reports of developments in Szechuan and along the river are awaited with much interest. Telegrams from Chungking are coming through now but are several days delayed. Detailed reports on the extent of the Chungking fire have not been received.

Chengtu, Feb. 24.—The interesting thing about the present situation in Szechuan is that a general has been dismissed because the people of the districts in which he exercised his authority complained against him. We had become so accustomed, or hardened, to the idea that a general could do as he pleased and get away with it, that the very suggestion that the generalissimo would remove one of his confreres came as a great surprise.

The story is that General Chen Kuo Tung, not one of the great ones of whom we hear much, who was stationed at Yunchwan Hsien on the Great East road that runs from Chungking to the capital city of Chengtu, had collected $800,000, in seven adjacent districts and used it for his own purposes. Just an ordinary story such as we hear from all parts of China.

At first it was rumored that the people of those seven districts were arming themselves to oppose General Cheng. And at the same time there were other rumors of similar agitation in other parts of the province. One question now is: Has the governor taken a step that will stop, or delay, a popular rising? No one had any idea that the movement would result in any other way than an abortive attempt to punish the military rulers with hundreds of poor farmers sacrificed.

But the unexpected happened and the governor actually did degrade the general after due investigation. Then the storm, that hovers over us continually, broke and we were gain at war.

Last autumn the military conference that sat here in great pomp settled the affairs of the province with great deliberation. The animal was cut up to suit the carvers. General Liu Cheng Hsun was made generalissimo, and subsequently civil governor. One of his best generals was given the eastern part of the province with his headquarters at Chungking. Yunchwan is nearer Chungking than it is to Chengtu, and General Teng Hsi Hou at Chungking depended upon the support of Chen Kuo Tung at Yunchwan. The dismissal of the latter put General Teng in a peculiar position. He either had to see one of his supporters removed without a word, or help General Chen to fight the generalissimo. He chose the latter course, left Chungking so that his foes of the First Army could peacefully enter, and rushed up the Big Road to support Chen Kuo Tung.

There is something to admire about Liu Cheng Hsun. Some years ago he had a reputation of never being ready to fight. It was said that he could always be bought off. Even then we could not but admire a man who would not fight if it were at all possible to get on without a fight. It is true at least that he administered a large part of this province for several years before he came to Chengtu, and from personal experience we know that the roads in that district have been entirely free from major robberies. Foreigners have traveled freely in that district and there has never been an unpleasant circumstance.

But, however reluctant he may have been to fight then, either he or his supporters, have now learned to fight, as we have learned several times during the past months. It must not be forgotten that among the military officers who have been educated in Japan and Paoting, Liu Cheng Hsun is the only senior man left in the running. With the elimination of Liu Chun Heo, Hsiung Ko Wu, Liu Hsiang, and others, there are only junior men in the service here in Szechuan now. Perhaps the old man is too much for the youngsters.

Teng Hsi Hou is probably an excellent man. But he has sinned the sin for which Caesar was killed. That he is ambitions is well-known. And it was no secret during the past few months that he was planning to measure his strength with the old man. The incident of Cheng Kuo Tung gave him his opportunity, and he doubtless left Chungking with high hopes, and no thought of failure.

Liu Cheng Hsun has two faithful supporters—one named Lai, the other named Lan. As soon as there was trouble in the air these two generals left Chengtu. Were they leaving the generalissimo? Is there such a thing as honor among these soldiers? How we all waited! It is a question if even Liu Cheng Hsun himself knew whether they would support him, or leave him in this crisis. Had they left him, the rest of the story would have been brief!

But we ask again: how does Liu Cheng Hsun hold his men together? If there ever was a situation in which they might have left him now was the time. As a matter of fact it appears that they both gave out that they had deserted their leader and gone over to Teng's side. The latter apparently believed it, and continued his rush toward Chengtu. The city was shut up, and some of Cheng Kuo Tung's men actually threw shells from outside the East Gate. The Chamber of Commerce was ordered to pay over $600,000 for "travelling expenses" and Liu Cheng Hsun prepared to pass out as the others have befere him.

Then the surprise! No long-drawn-out affair with weeks of waiting and uncertainty! By February 9th the situation was getting interesting here in Chengtu. The Chinese New Year passed into history with every one waiting. On the 4th of the new month a telegram came from Tzechow saying that General Lai Hsin Hwei had retaken Tzechow! That was the first surprise. The idea of Chinese soldiers spoiling the New Year in order to fight! What happened was that Lai had quietly come up behind Teng-not to support him, and smashed up his rear before he and Cheng Kuo Tung knew what had struck them. That was February 19th. Pretty neat for ten days!

Lai continued on to the next place of importance, which is Kienchow (Kienyong), and at the same time General Lan was coming north on a line parallel to his line of march but some distance to the west. Teng and Cheng scattered east and west, but Lan prevented them from going west and they have been "permitted" to go toward the north from the province and Paoning.

This is written February 24th. The city gates that have been shut nearly the whole week since Feb. 19th were open for a short time to-day. A proclamation is out stating that the rebels have been decisively beaten. General Lan is back in the city—that we know and still loyal to Liu Cheng Hsun General Lai is expected soon when his tired men will be relieved to garrison the city, while, it is said, Liu Cheng Hsun himself will go out, either to further punish his naughty boys, or make terms with them in his inimitable manner.

In the meantime we may be in for more fighting. The district into which Teng and Cheng have gone is none too loyal to Liu Cheng Hsun and behind them is Liu Chun Heo who is waiting in Shensi for a chance to get back. Tan Mao Hsin with his First Army is in Chungking, and Yang Seng is coming back from Hupeh if he can. To the west is Cheng Hsia Ling who ought to be guarding the Tibetan frontier for the great Chinese Republic, but who finds Szechuan politics much more interesting.

So the fat is in the fire. Can the old man hold out? If all the wolves have condemned him to death there is no hope. We must wait and see. But, however it may come out, we cannot but admire the man who, whether in pretence or in truth, dismissed a general who was not wanted by the people of the district where he was stationed. If we could get support for such men, and if the people realized the real significance of such an incident there might still be some hope for our province.

The following summary of spheres of influence was written before the the outcome of the recent fighting was known, but is included here to give the reader an idea of the back ground.

The military conference held here settled "spheres of influence," Liu Cheng Hsun getting Chengtu and Teng Hsi Hou Chungking while Tan Mong Hsin is settled in north and east of Chungking and Cheng Hsia Ling west of Chengtu to Yachow and Thibet.

During December we had news of a popular rising against General Chen Kuo Tung, whose position on the Great East Road from Chungking to Chengtu gave him great influence. The people declared that he had collected from them and appropriated to his own uses about $800,000,00. The Governor Liu Cheng Hsun looked into the matter and General Cheng was degraded.

This more brought Teng Hsi Kou out of his position in Chungking. He seems to have given as his reason for moving that he was ordered from Chengtu to fight Cheng Kuo Tung instead of being quietly cashiered, was showing fight. His real reason seems to have been that he could not give up Cheng without a struggle as it was weakening his own force. Furthermore he had been asking General Liu Cheng Hsun for more funds and he was not getting rich in Chungking.

In the meantime General Lai Hsin Hwi made a quick trip to Luchow. His move was very suspicious. He is indebted to Liu Cheng-hsun for all he has attained, and the families are connected by marriage. Was he deserting Liu?

As soon as Teng left Chungking Tan prepared to enter. He is loyal to Hsuing Ke Wu and apparently hopes it is time for his favorite to get into the running.

And during all this time Yang Sen (Tze Hwei,) who was driven from his command of the Second Army last year, is trying to come back from Hupeh where he has connected himself with Wu Pei Fu.

The Attitude of the Manchus Toward Their Chinese Subjects Abroad

BY H. F. MACNAIR

UNDER the Manchu or Ch'ing dynasty, as well as under the Ming dynasty, it was an object of the imperial court to keep foreigners out of China, to limit foreign trade, and to prevent Chinese from going abroad. Those who did leave the country went against the wishes of their rulers and at their own risk. They had no reason to expect or hope for protection from their government if they got into trouble in their new homes abroad. Not only was this so but the officials in the areas from which emigrants left were also subject to punishment for failing to carry out the behest of the imperial government. This was in keeping with the Chinese doctrine of official responsibility. All this is shown by two clauses attached to Section CCXXV of the Ta Tsing Leu Lee; being the Fundamental Laws and a Selection from the Supplementary Statutes of the Penal Code of China translated by Sir George Thomas Staunton:

"All officers of government, soldiers, and private citizens, who clandestinely proceed to sea to trade, or who remove to foreign islands for the purpose of inhabiting and cultivating the same, shall be punished according to the law against communicating with rebels and enemies, and consequently suffer death by being beheaded. The governors of cities of the second and third orders shall likewise be beheaded, when found guilty of combining with, or artfully conniving at the conduct of such persons. When only a neglect of their duty, in not taking measures to prevent the same, is the offence imputable to them, they shall not suffer death, but be degraded and dismissed for ever from the public service. Governors of cities of the first order, and other officers having the same rank, when guilty of a similar neglect, shall be degraded three degrees and removed from their stations.—Viceroys and other great magistrates of provinces shall, in similar cases of imputed neglect, be degraded two degrees, but retain their offices. Nevertheless, the neglect of all such officers shall be pardoned, if they afterwards succeed in securing the offenders, and in bringing them to condign punishment."

In 1717, in the latter part of the reign K'ang Hsi all Chinese residing abroad were invited to return to China. Those who had been away since the beginning of the reign fifty-six years before were to be pardoned. In the Yung Cheng reign (1723-1736) which followed that of K'ang Hsi, inhabitants of the coast provinces who might wish to leave for purposes of trade but who promised to return were to be permitted to do so after taking out licenses. In 1728, however, the Emperor decreed that no unlicensed Chinese abroad should ever be allowed to return to China.

Mention has been made previously of the persecution of the Chinese and their lack of protection in the Philippine Islands while the native Ming dynasty ruled in China. Conditions did not alter perceptibly during the first part of the Manchu rule in China.

Persecution of the Chinese in the Philippines in the year 1660 was followed by a revolt on their part and a massacre similar to those of 1603 and 1639. The massacre of 1660 occurred only a few months before the death or, as many have held, the abdication of the first Manchu emperor, Shih Tsu Chang (Shun Chih). Whether this young ruler died for love of a woman or gave up his throne the better to worship Buddha the denouement occurred at a time that made it unlikely that Chinese subjects in the islands of the Pacific would receive aid from the homeland. In any case none came.

A century after this, in 1763—almost midway of the cycle-long reign of Ch'ien Lung—while Manila was held by the English, the Chinese in that city aided the invaders who could scarcely be expected to treat them as badly as the Spanish and Filipinos were in the habit of doing. Unfortunately for the Chinese the English did not remain long in power in the islands and upon their departure retribution swift and certain followed. Those who had aided the English invaders, and thousands in the provinces who had not, were massacred as traitors by Spanish orders. As late as 1819 an uprising of the natives during a cholera epidemic resulted in fatal attacks upon Chinese in the islands.

The story of the Chinese in the Dutch East Indies is not unlike that of their countrymen in the Philippines. For hundreds of years before the Dutch were heard of in the East the Chinese traded with Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the other islands of the archipelago. The difference in the ideas of the rulers of Europe and those of China as regards oversea possessions is interestingly illustrated in the fact that the rulers of China never attempted to annex either of the groups of islands here mentioned. So far as oversea possessions are concerned the Chinese seem to have realized, perhaps unconsciously or intuitively, that peaceful penetration, with economic concessions, free trade, and the right of exploitation of the natives without the bother of annexation with its attendant political, military, and naval problems, and the frenzied attempts to make the proceeds of trade with ofttimes unwilling peoples balance the expenditures incidental to "ownership," is the solution to the problem of relations with oversea countries.

As the Spanish seized the Philippines and mistreated the Chinese who had long preceded them so did the Dutch in the East Indies. Looking upon the Chinese as an economic aid in the development of the islands in much the same way in which the Africans were considered as economic factors in the development of the new world, the Dutch left no stone unturned in encouraging the immigration of Chinese during the seventeenth century. Jan Pieterzoon Coen, sometime Governor of the islands, wrote in 1623:

"A very great number of people is necessary for the inhabiting of Batavia, the Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda..... More money is requisite, to send great returns into the Netherlands.....No people in the world do us better service than the Chinese.....As trade cannot be gotten by friendly means, it is requisite by this present monsoon to send another fleet to visit the coast of China and take prisoners as many men, women, and children as possible.....If the war proceed against China.....an especial foresight must be used to take a very great number of Chinese (especially women and children) for the peopling of Batavia, Amboyna, and Banda;.....The ransom of the Chinese to be set at 60 royals a piece; "but by no means you must not suffer any women to return to China, or any other part out of the Company's jurisdiction, but with them to people the same." "[1]

People who were considered from this impersonal—not to say inhuman—point of view were little likely to be well treated in the islands. Slightly more than a century later, in 1740, a long line of oppressions and persecutions culminated in a massacre at Batavia. Some ten thousand Chinese were massacred or forced to commit suicide; many others escaped to the mountains where native rulers protected them from the Dutch fury. The period Ch'ien Lung had begun only four years before the occurrence of this massacre. One of the greatest of the long line of China's rulers was on the throne, but neither at this time nor at the time of the massacre in the Philippine Islands of 1763 did he lift a finger to aid his subjects who had settled abroad or to make his name feared in the lands of their adoption. It is said that when Dutch messengers reported the matter to him the Emperor replied that "he was little solicitous for the fate of unworthy subjects who, in the pursuit of lucre, had quitted their country and abandoned the tombs of their ancestors." [2]

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1. Calendar of State Papers, East Indies. 1622-24: 97, 98, 100-101.
2. A. Wright, Twentieth Century Impressions of Netherlands India: 75-76.

Ch'ien Lung thus upheld the harsh law of the Manchus on the subject of Chinese in foreign lands. The law was maintained in theory until 1860, and was not actually removed from the statutes until 1894. At the close of the Second Anglo-Chinese War, the Convention of Peking of October 24, and an Additional Convention of October 25, 1860, were signed by China with England and France respectively. It was now arranged that in every province it was to be proclaimed that "Chinese choosing to take service in the British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese, emigrating as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand." [3]

Eight years after this the Burlingame treaty was signed by China and the United States. The Emperor of China in conjunction with the United States of America are represented as "cordially" recognizing "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents...." [4]

The Burlingame treaty mentioned above was concluded during the course of the Mission of the same name sent by China in 1868 to visit the leading countries of the West. China was slowly awaking to the desirability of having representation in foreign countries; some even advocated protecting the Chinese in foreign lands. In 1874 and 1875 various Governors and Viceroys advocated the establishment of legations and consulates abroad. The Governor of Fukien memorializing on the subject crisply remarked: "We have been like men thinking to see with their faces set against a solid wall, and to hear with covered ears...." The influential voice of Li Hung-chang also was raised in favor of a change of policy and the representation of China abroad.

The result of much thought and discussion on the part of the Chinese and Manchus and the advice of foreign friends finally resulted in the establishment of legations in foreign countries. The first permanent legation of China was that at London in January 1877. Minister Kuo Sung-tao was accredited to France as well as to England. In the same year Minister Chen Lan-pin was accredited to Washington, D. C., and to Madrid, and a representative was sent to Berlin also. In 1878 China sent a minister to Tokyo, and in January of 1879 one was sent to St. Petersburg. The opening of Consulates shortly followed.

Apparently the first official utterance in China showing the dawning comprehension of the relation of the problems of foreigners in China to those of Chinese in foreign countries is to be found in an Imperial edict of December 24,1901. Regret over the events of the Boxer year is expressed after which the people of China are exhorted to be friendly in their attitude to foreigners in the country. "Moreover," continues the edict, "the Chinese who have gone abroad in recent years number at least several hundreds of thousands. The safety of their persons and property depends upon the guaranty assured them by the Powers, who have given them their protection. How could we continue to treat their citizens differently?"

Having reviewed and compared briefly the early attitude of the Chinese rulers toward their subjects in foreign countries with the attitude adopted in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it remains to consider something of the present-day position of the Chinese in foreign lands, and to see in how far China's representatives in foreign lands are able to shield their nationals from the dangers incident to settlement in these lands. This it is planned to do in later issues of the *Review*.

3. Hertslet China Treaties (1908) 2 vols. 1: No. 8, Art. V, p. 50.

4. Ibid, No. 96, Art. V. p. 556.

Dr. Koo's Statement on Austrian Loans

On January 19, last, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, at the request of China's Cabinet, submitted a statement of the Foreign Office's action in the consolidation of the Austrian loans, regarding which the House of Representatives passed a resolution alleging the complicity of former acting premier Wang Chung-hui and ordering the government to conduct an inquiry.

Dr. Koo replied to the Cabinet, in part, as follows:

"On October 12th, 1922, the Foreign Office received a communication from the Ministry of Finance enclosing two sets of certified documents submitted by the Arnold Brothers and showing that all the ships originally ordered by the Chinese Government had actually been under construction; and requesting the Foreign Office to examine and despatch them to Minister Tang at Rome to ascertain whether they were authentic. It also stated that as regards the number of ships under construction the Ministry of Finance had previously cabled Minister Tang to investigate but that the result of his investigation (actually made by Consul Chen at Trieste) and the statements made in the certified documents did not seem to agree; it therefore asked the Foreign Ministry to instruct Minister Tang by cable to investigate and report again. In reply to the Ministry's cable Mr. Tang asked the Ministry to cable Consul Chen directly to investigate and reply. This also was done.

"On October 28th the Foreign Ministry received another communication from the Ministry of Finance stating that the Arnold Brothers was prepared to vouchsafe for the authenticity and accuracy of the certified evidence and to assume all the responsibility of such a guarantee. In the event of such evidence being found unreliable the Arnold Brothers pledged themselves to reimburse the Chinese Government with the whole amount of the deposit waived by China together with the accrued interest thereon. The said communication added that should the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consider it advisable in these circumstances to go ahead with the question, the Finance Ministry would draft a statement for joint presentation to a Cabinet meeting for its consideration. In the same communication were enclosed two memoranda, the essential point in which was that the proposed consolidation would materially reduce the amount of national indebtedness.

"On October 31st, 1922, the Foreign Office received another communication from the Finance Ministry transmitting two draft agreements, one extending the different Austrian Loans and other cancelling certain purchasing orders, as well as one copy each of the Chinese and English texts of the Austrian Loan Extension Agreement of 1916.

"From the fact that several communications relating to the Austrian Loans came from the Ministry of Finance in close succession it was apparent the question of consolidation did not admit of delay. The Foreign Office replied to the three communications of the Finance Ministry under date of November 3rd briefly as follows:

"Inasmuch as the Arnold Brothers have assured your Ministry of the authenticity of the certified documents which they submitted and stated their willingness to assume full responsibility for any mistake discovered hereafter and inasmuch as the object of the revised agreement is to reduce China's burden of foreign debts and as an outstanding question of many years can thus also be put on the way to settlement, it appears to this Ministry that if your Ministry should decide to proceed with the question now, it would not be without some good effect in the effort of the Government to maintain China's credit abroad.'

"It appears clear then that in making the allegation that the Foreign Office hurriedly signed the loan agreement in secrecy without waiting for a report from Minister Tang as to the result of his inquiry, the House was not in possession of all the facts of the case.

"As regards the assertion in the said Resolution that the law requires the responsible Department to submit all agreements with foreign nationals to the Foreign Office for approval before they can be signed, implying that the terms of the Austrian Loan Agreement must have been previously approved by the Foreign Office, it only needs to be pointed out that there is nothing in the law defining the functions and duties of the Foreign Ministry which gives it such power of approval or veto. It is the Ministry in charge which holds itself responsible for the terms of any special agreement. This has been and still is the established rule, applicable not particularly to the Austrian Loan Agreement alone, but generally to all agreements with foreign nationals. The assertion alluded to is therefore not borne out in fact.

"In regard to the alleged failure of the Foreign Office jointly to submit the question to a Cabinet meeting, it is to be pointed out that in conformity with the established practice concerning joint submission of any proposition, the question of consolidating the Austrian Loans being one of financial policy should naturally be left to the Ministry of Finance to prepare for presentation to the Cabinet. In fact the letter of the Finance Ministry under date of October 28th itself stated that the said Ministry would draft a memorandum for joint submission to the Cabinet. But the Ministry of Finance did not subsequently send any draft memorandum for joint presentation: and therefore it could not be justly said that the Foreign Office failed to carry out the course of procedure suggested in the original communication of the Finance Ministry.

"As to the date on which the agreement was to be signed, the Foreign Office had no information before its signature. Nor had I despatched any circular telegram claiming the agreement to have been sanctioned by any Cabinet meeting. Therefore when the Resolution of the House alleges complicity, etc. it is apprehended that there exists some misunderstanding.

"What is stated in the foregoing reply is all truth. The facts are strikingly clear and the official files of the case will provide the irrefutable evidence."

The Vegetable Oil Industry of China

(Compiled by the Government Bureau of Economic Information)

II

The peanut and peanut oil industry

Peanuts, or groundnuts, as they are otherwise known, are produced for local consumption in all parts of China wherever the nature of the soil permits. They are grown in quantities in the district stretching from the Yangtsze River to the region drained by the Huang Ho, including Shantung province, southern Chihli and Honan. Of these Shantung is by far the largest producer of peanuts.

The area under groundnut cultivation by provinces is:

Chihli	1,568,119	mow
Fengtien	20,027	,,
Kirin	269,119	,,
Shantung	3,136,287	,,
Honan	395,451	,,
Shansi	112,189	,,
Kiangsu	1,556,267	,,
Anhwei	471,709	,,
Kiangsi	391,163	,,
Fukien	501,185	,,
Chekiang	140,521	,,
Hupeh	1,105,937	,,
Hunan	375,048	,,
Shensi	26,609	,,
Sinkiang	15	,,
Kwangtung	8,659,119	,,
Kwangsi	1,576,238	,,
Kweichow	11,200	,,

According to the customs returns for 1921 exports from China were as follows:—

	1920		1921	
	Quantity	Value Hk. Tls.	Quantity	Value Hk. Tls.
Groundnut cake	301,319 pcls	458,133	208,760 pcls	472,688
Groundnuts, in shells	109,279 "	438,637	409,736 "	1,666,804
Groundnuts, kernels	1,158,848 "	5,610,548	1,149,146 "	5,459,608

With Shantung the principal peanut growing province of China, Tsingtao at the focus of rail and water lines is the center of the industry there.

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway transports the produce of 萊蕪縣 Laiwu, 新泰縣 Sintai, 蒙陰 Mengyin, 泰安 Taian, 大汶口 Tawonkow, 泗水 Szeshui, and Tonghsien, for which 濟南 Tsinan is the trade centre. The product of the Yellow River region is partially exported from Chefoo—Tsingtao being the centre and partially exported from Tsingtao, via Tsinan. Producing districts like Poshan, Fongtse, Ankiu Changi, and Pintu transport their crops direct to Tsingtao from the nearest station. In 1918 the Railway transported 20,026 tons of peanuts and 18,872 tons of peanut oil, while in 1919 the figures were 57,072 and 23,285 respectively.

The produce of Ishui, Luchow, and Yichao, south of Tsingtao, is first concentrated at Chingkow and Antungwei, while Haichow is the exporting centre of the Northern Kiangsu crop. A certain quantity also comes from the districts of Tsimo and Pingtu and is concentrated at Kikiakow. Chinese junks carry all this produce to Tsingtao and serve, in addition, to transport a proportion of the local produce of Kiaochow. The 1919 figures for transportation by junks to Tsingtao are:

Peanuts 13,000 tons

Peanut Oil 13,800 tons

Twenty years ago very little of the product was shipped abroad but the demand has been steadily increasing since 1908. Eighty percent of the total produce of the province is sent to Tsingtao and most of it eventually goes to Japan.

Exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts and peanut oil from Tsingtao during the year 1921 are given in a resent supplement to the *Weekly Review* as follows:

To	*Shelled Nuts*	*Unshelled Nuts*	*Oil*
Japan	388,312 piculs	66,004 piculs	1,731 piculs
United States	13,726 ,,	795 ,,	——
Hongkong	6,940 ,,	661 ,,	60,172 ,,
Chinese Ports	800,269 ,,	21,916 ,,	251,963 ,,
Great Britain	3,596 ,,	5,254 ,,	110,766 ,,
Germany	32,054 ,,	3,075 ,,	11,822 ,,
Netherlands	26,304 ,,	10,544 ,,	1,695 ,,
Belgium	10,080 ,,		
France	10,860	17	1,698
Italy	16,800	267	

The peanut and peanut oil industry in Shantung was first started by the Germans who shipped peanuts in the shell to European ports. Due to high freight rates it was found expedient to ship the nuts shelled and later on it was discovered that the oil could be extracted just as well in Shantung as abroad. Consequently a number of oil mills and refineries sprang up, fostered to an increasing degree by Japanese interests until, today, the principal mills are Japanese. With the aid of Chinese buyers they gather the product direct from the producers and are able to compete effectively on American European markets where the Shantung product is frequently sold as of Japanese growth, although groundnuts are not raised in Japan. There are seventeen Japanese oil mills in Tsingtao as follows:

Owner of Mill	Capital	Employees	Annual output	
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	——	120	300 000	tins
Tang Chien	——	50	200,000	,,
Feng Tsang Oil Mfg. Co.	$500,000	50	400,000	,,
Hsin Lee	50,000	50	200,000	,,
Tai Lee	60,000	30	74,000	,,
Ling Mu	100,000	130	400,000	,,
Chih Chai	100,000	150	150,000	,,
Shing Chang	70,000	20	40,000	,,
An Fu	——	50	100,000	,,
Meng Mu		400	5,000,000	catties
Tung Ho	1,000,000			
Tsingtao Oil Mfg. Co.	1,000,000	120	2,000,000	,,
Nippon Oil Co.	800,000	90	2,000,000	,,
Shantung Oil Co.	1,000,000	80	2,000,000	,,
Chang Lai	——	30	2,000,000	,,
Shantung Chemical Mfg. Co.	150,000	120	100,000	,,
Shantung Product Co.	500,000			

Recent efforts of the Shantung merchants have been to sell the oil in quantity and they have been successful. The lastest method of shipment has been by ocean tanker effecting practically a direct connection between producer and consumer. The monthly letter issued by the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai contained the following item on September 13, 1922.

The Tsingtau Exchange, Ltd. is erecting three peanut oil storage tanks with a 1500 ton (short) capacity each. Tanks will be completed in October and a 6" pipe line 4,000 feet, connecting the tanks with Pier 2 will be completed two or three months later. They will be steam-heated to a temperature of sixty degrees in winter. In loading ships the oil will be pumped from the main tanks into a small auxiliary tank which can be steam-heated to any desired temperature. After the oil has been sufficiently thinned, it will be pumped into ships through the pipe line. The pipe line will have a loading capacity of about 80 tons per hour.

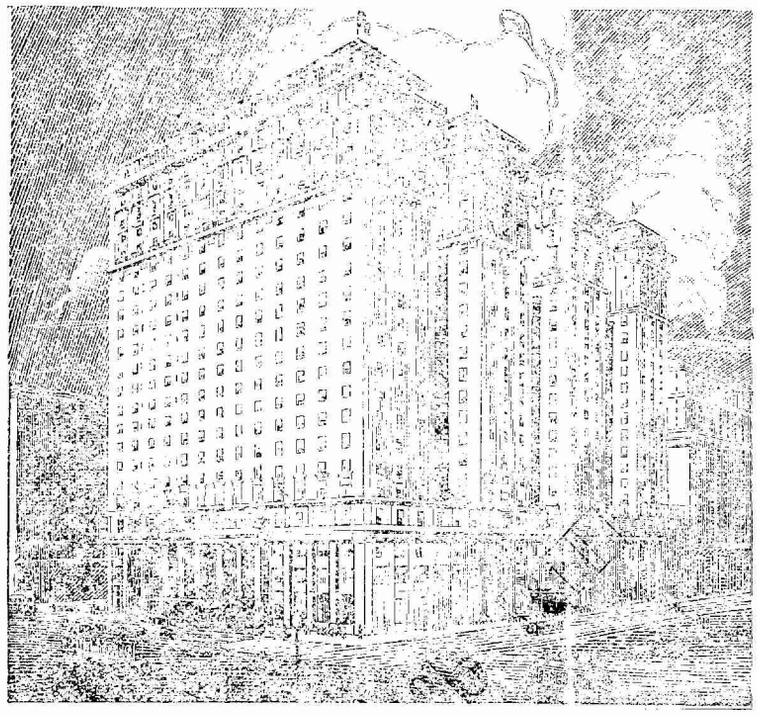
This equipment will greatly facilitate the handling of peanut oil. At present there are no storage tanks at Tsinan except two or three very small collapsible tanks owned by individual merchants.

The groundnut crop in Shantung showed a decrease in 1921, excessive rainfall resulting in poor harvests. The Native Produce Society of Shantung estimated the total production for the year at 140,000 tons, a serious decline from 160,000 tons in 1920, 160,000 in 1919, 500,000 in 1918 and 200,000 in 1917.

Discussing the market abroad for oil seeds of various descriptions, the Shanghai Trade Report for the October-December, 1921 quarter reported:

Hotel PENNSYLVANIA

NEW YORK



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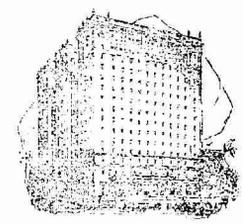
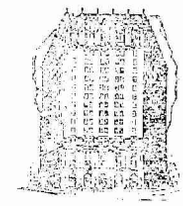
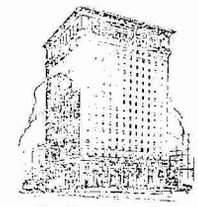


The New Statler Hotel in
BUFFALO
1100 Bedrooms, each
with a private Bathroom

Statler Hotel in
CLEVELAND
1,000 Bedrooms, each
with a private Bathroom



Statler Hotel in
DETROIT
1,000 Bedrooms, each
with a private Bathroom



Statler Hotel in
ST. LOUIS
650 Bedrooms, each
with a private Bathroom

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA—NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. Cables: "Pennhotel New York"

The new Hotel Statler in Buffalo (1100 rooms, 1100 baths) is on Niagara Square. It opens in April.
In the Park Square district of Boston there is to be another Hotel Statler, with 1100 rooms, 1100 baths, opening date to be announced later.

As groundnuts in Europe have been allowed to fall extremely low during the previous year, and as the price of Chinese nuts compared favorably with the Indian and African varieties, they were bought in fair quantities by European oil mills in preference to other higher-priced oleaginous seeds. Exports abroad amounted to 500,000 piculs, as compared with 350,000 piculs in 1920, over one-half of which to Continental countries, with France and Germany the heaviest buyers.

Canton is another centre of the peanut industry and, according to a report that appeared in the *Shun Pao* on January 20, 1921, the business involves 200,000 tons a year out of which 6 percent is consumed locally as food, 5 percent in the manufacture of sugar biscuits, 5 percent exported and the remainder used in the manufacture of oil. Canton peanuts ranked first in oil content followed by Honan, Chihli, and Shantung.

The American Commercial Attache recently published the following information:

Peanut exports Estimated export crop for 1922 from Tientsin:

Peanuts in Shell	9,000	short tons
Peanut Kernels	7,200	,, ,,

Exports to the United States from Tientsin six months ended March 31, 1922:

In Shell	41	short tons
Kernels	470	,, ,,

Safe to estimate that the quantity produced in Tientsin Consular district is fully twice the exports abroad—Vice Consul King, Tientsin.

Shantung Province is the principal peanut producing section with an estimated production of 250,000 tons annually. Probably the total production of China is equal to about 350,000 short tons.

Bean Oil in Manchuria

The annual export from Manchuria of soya beans with their by-products of oil and cakes exceeds 27,000,000 piculs. This is valued at 73,000,000 taels. Harbin and Dalny (Dairen) are the principal centres for this trade, but it is also carried on at Yingkow (Newchwang) (營口即牛莊), Liaoyang (遼陽) Kiayuan (開原) Tiehling (鐵嶺) Changchun (長春). Wahfangtien (瓦房店) Petzewo (龍子窩) Sze-ping-chieh (四平街), and Kungchuling (公主嶺). Report gives the number of oil mills in Harbin as 32, but the register shows only 21. Of these mills the Yue Yuan (裕源) has the largest number of presses, 120, and consumes 6,480 pu of soy beans (one pu-28 catties) in 24 hours. The Fong Tai Yik (豐泰億) Mill has 100 presses, the Hsintai (新泰) and the Heng-shun-ho (恒順和) 84 each, Yik-chang-hsin (義昌信) and Tung-chu hsiang (同聚祥) 80 presses, Yuanfu (元孚) 76 presses, Chengfaho (成發和) 72 presses, Yuta (裕大) and Kungli (公來), each 70 presses. The presses in the other mills are all less than 70 in number.

The Industrial Magazine of June 12, 1922, in a report taken from Japanese sources gave the following figures on soya bean production in China, by provinces.

Province (or Special Administrative Area)	*Area Planted in Bean*	*Total Bean Crop*	*Bean Crop per mow*
Metropolis	913,421 *mow*	265,895 *piculs*	0.400 *piculs*
Chihli	3,725,430	1,778,115	0.477
Fengtien	10,488,507	6,525,144	0.620
Kirin	10,102,273	4,710,049	0.466
Heilungkiang	7,740,133	2,791,004	0.366
Shantung	17,750,642	16,443,059	0.870
Honan	6,453,164	3,871,898	0.600
Shansi	968,181	373,252	0.385
Kiangsu	6,553,123	4,177,937	0.631
Anhwei	2,305,765	1,844,608	0.800
Kiangsi	491,606	1,019,174	2.073
Fukien	609,296	775,522	1.273
Chekiang	886,323	531,733	0.600
Hupeh	1,757,271	1,616,689	0.920
Hunan	724,064	1,413,896	1.952
Shensi	416,154	181,026	0.435
Kansu	488,960	207,836	0.429
Sinkiang	12,756	10,630	0.833
Szechwan	334,782	234,347	0.700
Kwangtung	292,043	776,817	2.659
Kwangsi	184,727	232,260	1.246
Yunnan	283,930	381,683	1.340
Kweichow	30,000	1,800	0.600
Jehol	265,425	110,935	0.412
Chahar	131,934	20,098	0.150
Total	73,910,900 *mow*	50,395,607 *piculs*	0.849 *piculs**

**Average*

The following are statistics on bean production and oil mills in China:

Production of Beancakes in Dairen, January-June, 1921.

Name of Firm	*Capacity per day*	*Production Jan.-June, 1921*
Nisshi Oil Mill Kaisha, Ltd. 日清製油株式會社	7,000 pieces	594,000 Pieces
San Tai Oil Mill Kaisha 三泰油坊	5,000 ,,	897,000 ,,
Siao Tsen Oil Mill Kaisha 小寺油坊	4,200 ,,	696,000 ,,
Chai Ten Oil Mill Kaisha 齋藤油坊	4,200 ,,	520,000 ,,
Ho Sheng Li Oil Mill 和盛利油坊	3,300 ,,	406,000 ,,
Chen Yu Chang Oil Mill 成裕昌油坊	3,200 ,,	538,000 ,,
Chu Shang Chang Oil Mill 聚盛昌油坊	2,800 ,,	453,000 ,,
Tung Yun Mong Oil Mill 東永茂油坊	2,700 ,,	496,000 ,,
Tien Hsin Foo Oil Mill 天興福油坊	2,700 ,,	468,000 ,,
Foo Yuan Oil Mill 福元油坊	2,600 ,,	374,000 ,,
Chien Chu Ho Oil Mill 乾聚和油坊	2,600 ,,	396,000 ,,
Foo Shun Hou Oil Mill 福順厚油坊	4,200 ,,	728,000 ,,
Sin Shun Hung Oil Mill 新順洪油坊	2,500 ,,	460,000 ,,
Wan Ching Chang Oil Mill 萬慶長油坊	2,400 ,,	384,000 ,,
Feng Chin Oil Mill 豐成油坊	2,100 ,,	351,000 ,,
Shen Yuan Oil Mill 昇源油坊	2,000 ,,	352,000 ,,
Chang Hsin Foo Oil Mill 忠興福油坊	1,800 ,,	345,000 ,,
Tung Chu Hou Oil Mill 同聚厚油坊	1,800 ,,	297,000 ,,
Ho Sun Hsiang Oil Mill 和生祥油坊	1,600 ,,	217,000 ,,
Yu Sheng Tung Oil Mill 裕盛東油坊	1,800 ,,	316,000 ,,
Tung Chu Yun Oil Mill 同聚永油坊	1,700 ,,	244,000 ,,
Yi Shun Sun Oil Mill 義順姓油坊	1,600 ,,	326,000 ,,
Teh Chu Feng Oil Mill 德聚豐油坊	1,600 ,,	308,000 ,,
Cheng Chen Oil Mill 振成油坊	1,500 ,,	229,000 ,,
Chung Sheng Ho Oil Mill 忠盛和油坊	1,500 ,,	267,000 ,,
Shwaung Chu Foo Oil Mill 雙聚福油坊	1,500 ,,	274,000 ,,
Ta Sung Yu Oil Mill 大生爵油坊	1,500 ,,	266,000 ,,
Yu Fong Tai Oil Mill 裕豐泰油坊	1,400 ,,	262,000 ,,
Hong Chang Kong Oil Mill 恆昌公油坊	1,300 ,,	540,000 ,,
Ta Chang Oil Mill 遠昌油坊	1,300 ,,	260,000 ,,
Tung Tai Oil Mill 同泰油坊	1,200 ,,	190,000 ,,
Yu Fong Chen Oil Mill 裕豐成油坊	1,200 ,,	201,000 ,,
Tung Chu Chio Oil Mill 同聚洽油坊	1,200 ,,	239,000 ,,
Foo Chu Hong Oil Mill 福聚恆油坊	1,200 ,,	212,000 ,,
Heng Shen Oil Mill 恆昇油坊	1,200 ,,	386,000 ,,
Chen Teh Oil Mill 成德油坊	1,100 ,,	152,000 ,,
Tien Ho Chen Oil Mill 天和成油坊	1,000 ,,	250,000 ,,
Lai Yung Chun Oil Mill 萊永春油坊	1,000 ,,	166,000 ,,
Chen Hsin Li Oil Mill 政興利油坊	1,000 ,,	217,000 ,,
Yu Tai Oil Mill 裕泰油坊	1,000 ,,	281,000 ,,
Yu Chang Ho Oil Mill 玉昌合油坊	1,000 ,,	241,000 ,,
Chin Fong Oil Mill 晉澧油坊	3,200 ,,	505,500 ,,
Chen Kee Oil Mill 政記油坊	2,500 ,,	414,000 ,,

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MILKMAID	sterilized milk
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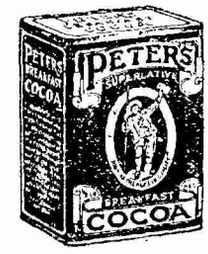

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Tung Chu Hsiang Oil Mill 同聚祥油坊	2,500	,,	379,000	,,
An Hui Chien Oil Mill 安惠棧油坊	2,100	,,	314,000	,,
Sian Siang Yu Oil Mill 享祥裕油坊	2,000	,,	348,000	,,
Fu Shun Yi Oil Mill 福順義油坊	2,000	,,	376,000	,,
Yu Tseng Ho Oil Mill 裕增合油坊	1,900	,,	289,000	,,
San Tai Li Oil Mill 三太利油坊	1,500	,,	220,000	,,
Kwan Yung Mong Oil Mill 廣永茂油坊	1,500	,,	288,000	,,
Yih Shun Tung Oil Mill 怡順東油坊	1,400	,,	290,000	,,
Teh Hsin Chen Oil Mill 德興成油坊	1,400	,,	178,000	,,
Chen Hsin Hu Oil Mill 成順和油坊	1,400	,,	289,000	,,
Kong Chen Yu Oil Mill 公成玉油坊	1,100	,,	178,000	,,
Tai Lai Oil Mill 泰來油坊	1,000	,,	235,000	,,
Yi Hsiang Oil Mill 義祥油坊	1,000	,,	423,000	,,
Dairen Oil Manufacturing Kaisha, Ltd. 大連製油會社	3,000	,,	444,000	,,
Dairen Oil Industry Kaisha, Ltd. 大連製油脂工業株式會社	5,000	,,	——	
Total:	748,500 Pieces		17,759,800 Pieces	

Oil Presses in Tsingtao

Mitsui Oil Press (三井油房)
Toyo Oil Press (東洋製油場)
Yussa Oil Prees Co. (湯淺洋行)
Shantung Oil Press (山東製油場)

Oil Press in Wusih

Name	*Year Establishment*	*Capital*	*Daily Oil*		*Production Beancakes*	
Jen Feng 潤豐	1914	$100,000	66	Piculs	675	Piece
Chien Feng 儉豐	1914	75,000	55	,,	563	,,
Hong Feng Tai 恒豐泰	1914	10,000	11	,,	112	,,
Chen Mou 成茂	1915	75,000	55	,,	563	,,
San Ho 三和	1915	30,000	22	,,	224	,,
Jui Yuan 鉅源	1919	36,000	24	,,	248	,,
Chen Kang 正康	1919	70,000	33	,,	333	,,
Heng Teh 恒德	1919	500,000	135	,,	1,350	,,
Yuan Tai 源泰	1920	10,000	11	,,	112	,,
Yung Feng 永豐	1920	10,000	1	,,	100	,,

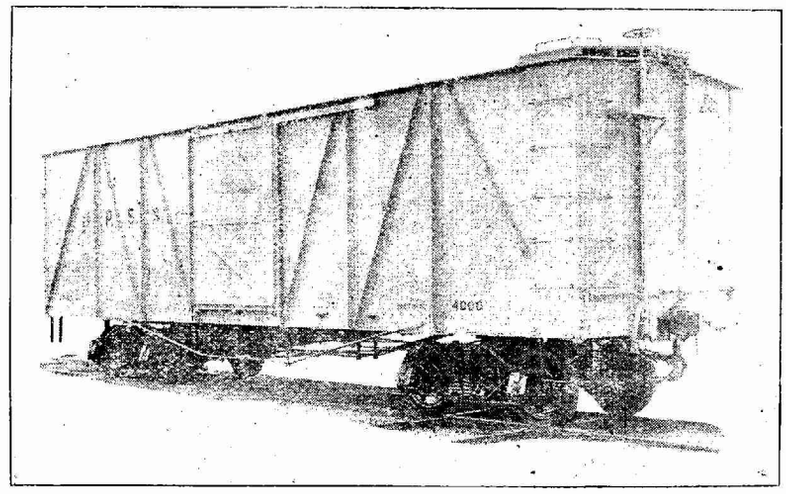
Oil Mills in Hankow

Name	*Address*
Hanyang Bean Oil Mill	
Hankow Cotton Seed Oil Mill	
Tien Sheng Oil Press Co.	Hsiang River, Hanyang
Fu Ho Oil Press Co.	Hanyang
Yung Chang Oil Press Co.	Hanyang
Shun Feng Oil Press Co.	Hsiang River, Hanyang
Jih Hwa (Sino-Japanese) Oil Press Co.	Hankow
Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Refinery)	Hankow
L. C. Gillespie & Sons Oil Company	
I Ta Oil Mill (Italian)	
Hwa Chang Oil Mill (British)	
Tung Cheng Oil Mill (French)	
Mitsui Oil Mill (Japanese)	

Bean Oil Mills in Kwangtung Territory (Dairen)

Name	*Capital*	*Paid-up Capital*	*Annual Yield*
San Tai	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	817,100 catties Oil 1,481,200 Beancakes
Ho Sheng Li	30,000	30,000	504,980 ,, ,, 1,051,400
Fu Yuan	50,000	50,000	359,988 ,, ,, 1,040,400
Feng Chen	23,000	23,000	245,700 ,, ,, 630,000

All the world over



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Fascisti	Wassermann test
Hooverism	Lipoid
Rada	Vers libre

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Yi Hsiang	40,000	40,000	119,700	,,	,,
			226,000		
Tien Hsin Fu	20,000	20,000	506,116	,,	,,
			1,057,000		
Yu Fong Chen	60,000	60,000	212,380	,,	,,
			427,000		
Hsin Shun Hang	80,000	80,000	430,000	,,	,,
			945,000		
Fu Shun Yi	50,000	50,000	41,118	,,	,,
			127,060		
Tung Yung Meng	50,000	50,000	434,280	,,	,,
			924,000		
Yu Tai	30,000	30,000	294,400	,,	,,
			592,100		
Chen Teh	10,000	10,000	158,760	,,	,,
			352,000		
Ta Sun Yu	50,000	50,000	275,400	,,	,,
			574,000		
Tung Chu Hou	105,000	105,000	438,900	,,	,,
			678,750		
Chu Chen Hsiang	50,000	50,000	427,500	,,	,,
			1,050,000		
Yu Chen Tung	80,000	80,000	260,680	,,	,,
			516,040		
Chung Hsin Fu	25,000	25,000	217,728	,,	,,
			570,780		
Tung Chu Ho	40,000	40,000	268,000	,,	,,
			367,000		
Heng Shun	50,000	50,000	131,000	,,	,,
			407,772		
Kwan Yung Meng	30,000	30,000	262,080	,,	,,
			538,200		
Yi Sung Tung	20,000	20,000	220,500	,,	,,
			490,000		
Chong Kee	75,000	75,000	170,280	,,	,,
			530,190		
Chin Feng	20,000	20,000	538,760	,,	,,
			1,192,800		
Hon Hsiang Yu	35,000	35,000	331,200	,,	,,
			700,000		
Yu Tseng Ho	50,000	50,000	251,150	,,	,,
			651,000		
Chen Shun Ho	30,000	30,000	135,450		
			301,000	,,	,,
Tai Lai	20,000	20,000	158,676		
			376,650	,,	,,
Fu Chu Hong	20,000	20,000	140,840		
			181,800	,,	,,
Yih Shun	40,000	40,000	242,550		
			523,600	,,	,,
Shang Yuan	100,000	100,000	566,530		
			852,500	,,	,,
Yu Fong Tai	60,000	60,000	46,400		
			120,400	,,	,,
Hong Chang Kong	50,000	50,000	200,480		
			467,600	,,	,,
Kong Chen Yu	20,000	20,000	126,100		
			231,300	,,	,,
Shuang Chu Fu	35,000	35,000	281,300		
			301,992	,,	,,
San Ta Lee	30,000	30,000	172,425		
			471,625	,,	,,
An Hui Chen	30,000	30,000	38,216		
			85,800	,,	,,
Teh Hsin Chen	30,000	30,000	101,431		
			348,300	,,	,,
Tung Chu Hsiang	90,000	90,000	278,586		
			720,720	,,	,,
Cheng Chen	80,000	80,000	209,286		
			471,724	,,	,,
Kan Chu Ho	70,000	70,000	273,375		
			697,500	,,	,,
Cheng Hsin Lee	100,000	100,000	142,700	,,	,,
			341,600	,,	,,
Yeh Yung Chung	15,000	15,000	141,400		
			380,000	,,	,,
Tien Ho Chen	15,000	15,000	228,200		
			555,000	,,	,,
Fu Shan Hou	100,000	100,000	328,700	,,	,,
			721,300	,,	,,
Wan Chin Chang	50,000	50,000	328,700	,,	,,
			721,300		
Yu Chang Ho	30,000	30,000	174,820	,,	,,
			384,280		
Chung Sheng Ho	80,000	80,000	282,952	,,	,,
			412,800		
Ta Chang	50,000	50,000	140,400	,,	,,
			327,700		
Ho Sung Hsiang	123,000	123,000	229,950	,,	,,
			511,000		
Chen Yu Chang	150,000	150,000	185,570	,,	,,
			1,142,950		

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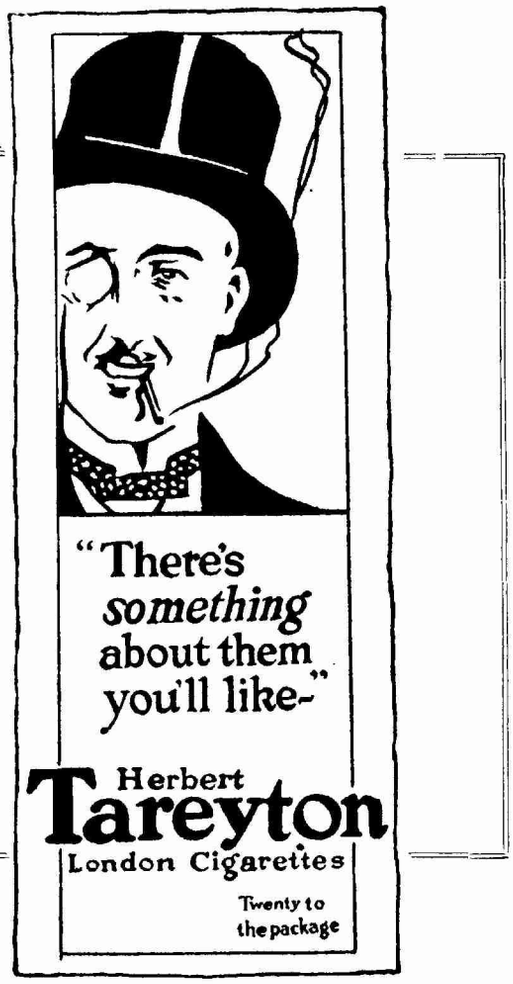

Teh Chu Fong	40,000	40,000	168,000 560,000	,,	,,
Fu Shun Hou (Branch)	50,000	50,000	45,630 145,860	,,	,,
Tung Tai	25,000	25,000	158,624 433,590	,,	,,
	$3,356,000	$3,356,000			
Kwan Tseng Sheng	——	——	14,375 67,824	Beancakes Oil	
Jui Hsin Teh	7,350	7,350	9,335 45,115	,,	,,
Kwan Tseng	110,000	110,000	65,840 376,500	,,	,,
Teh Shun	10,000	10,000	14,440 72,355	,,	,,
Fu Hsin	100,000	100,000	78,880 347,518	,,	,,
Yih Hsin	100,000	100,000	83,000 440,000	,,	,,
Sing Tseng	24,000	24,000	——		
Kong Hsin Fu	140,000	140,000			
Tien Tseng Fu	50,000	50,000			
Hong Chu Fu	200,000	200,000	——	,,	,,
King Tai Fu	110,000	110,000	——	,,	,,
Hsin Tai Fu	110,000	110,000	——	,,	,,
Yih Chang Kong	150,000	150,000		,,	,,
Chin Yuan	300,000	300,000		,,	,,
Teh Hsin Tung	120,000	120,000		,,	,,
Tung Teh Chen	200,000	200,000		,,	,,
Kong Chih Cheng	80,000	80,000		,,	,,
Shun Sheng Yung	130,000	130,000		,,	,,
Sing Shun Tung	120,000	120,000		,,	,,
Pao Sung	110,000	110,000		,,	,,
Yung Hsin Yu	20,000	20,000		,,	,,
Teh Yuan	110,000	110,000		,,	,,
Cheng Hsin	100,000	100,000		,,	,,
Tung Hsin Chang	100,000	100,000		,,	,,
Yih Chang Chien	100,000	100,000		,,	,,
Yung Chin Fong	25,000	25,000		,,	,,
Hung Shun	25,000	25,000		,,	,,
Teh Tai	30,000	30,000	34,000 170,000	,,	,,
Fu Shun	20,000	20,000	55,960 223,840	,,	,,
Yun Chih Hsiang	15,000	15,000	46,000 223,000	,,	,,
Hung Tai Chang	30,000	30,000	62,530 274,850	,,	,,
Sing Shun	20,000	20,000	29,300 144,640	,,	,,
Shi Lung Yi	20,000	20,000	29,300 146,500	,,	,,
	$3,319,700	$3,319,700			

Kwang Sun Oil Mill, Ltd.	Tls. 150,000	Nantungchow Kiangsu	7/1902	7/1905
Ta Yue Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Shanghai	5/1905	8/1905
Kan Feng Oil Mill, Ltd.	300,000	Haichow Kiangsu	2/1906	8/1906
Yu Sin Oil Mill, Ltd.	200,000	Fowyanghsien Anhwei	11/1906	11/1906
Tsing Hua Industrial Oil Mill, Ltd.	20,000	Tsinghuschen Honan	1/1907	5/1907
Yung Feng Oil Mill, Ltd.	10,000	Tientsin	5/1907	5/1907
Chi Sia Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Chowkiakow Honan	10/1907	8/1907
Mien Pa Oil Mill, Ltd.	600,000	Swatow	1909	1911
Chang Fa Oil Mill Ltd.	400,000	Swatow	1911	1911
Ta Yuan Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Chinkiang Kiangsu	1913	3/1914
Chien Hen Oil Mill, Ltd.	70,000	Heishanhsien Fengtien	5/1915	9/1915
Hen Ching Oil Mill, Ltd.	55,000	Ninganhsien Kirin	1/1916	6/1916
Hen Yu Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Shanghai	9/1915	7/1916
Sin Chang Oil Mill, Ltd.	130,000	Shanghai	6/1915	10/1916
Tai Peng Model Oil Mill,	300,000	Taian Shantung	4/1919	10/1919
Kwang Sun Oil Mill, Ltd.	150,000	Nantungchow	7/1902	7/1905
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Pres. Grant, S'hai, Apr. 25 (1)
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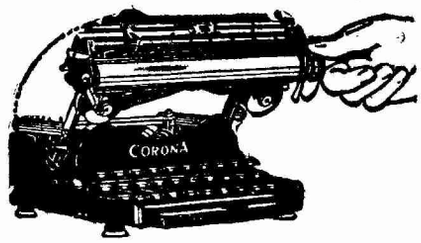

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Yung Fong Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Chowkiakow	10/1907	8/1907
Chi Sin Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Chowkiakow	10/1907	8/1907
Mien Fa Oil Mill, Ltd.	600,000	Swatow	1909	1911
Chang Fa Oil Mill, Ltd.	400,000	Swatow	1911	1911
Ta Yuan Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Chikiang Kiangsu	1913	3/1914
Chien Mon Oil Mill, Ltd.	70,000	Heishanhsien Fengtien	5/1915	9/1915
Hen Yu Oil Mill, Ltd.	100,000	Shanghai	9/1915	7/1916
Hen Ching Oil Mill, Ltd.	55 000	Ninganhsien Kirin	1/1916	6/1916
Sin Chang Oil Mill, Ltd.	130,000	Shanghai	6/1915	10/1919
Tai Feng Model Oil Mill Ltd.	300,000	Taian Shantung	4/1919	10/1919

I. C. S. President in China

E. L. Hall

E. L. Hall, president of the International Correspondence Schools, is at present visiting North China, making his headquarters with the general agent, A. R. Hager at the I. C. S. Building, Shanghai. Mr. Hall comes from Europe, by way of India, Australia, New Zealand and the Straits Settlements, and is en route to America by way of the Philippines, Japan and Hawaii.

Starting as a clerk in the I. C. S. accounting department 26 years ago, Mr. Hall's rise to the presidency is a striking example of the success of the ideals which I. C. S. holds forth to young men the world over.

For the past seven years, the major portion of Mr. Hall's time has been devoted to the development of the I. C. S. in Europe. In visiting China, he is particularly interested in promoting the cooperation of employers in training their employees. In America, Mr. Hall reports, the I. C. S. has industrial contracts with 1,154 industrial concerns and 270 railways.

A Criticism of Mr. Eddy's Report on Industrial Conditions

From the Peking Evening News Published in English by French Interests in the Chinese Capital.

Mr. Eddy, (not the well known barman of the "American" in Paris, but the Y. M. C. A. worker who recently visited this country) came out with a strong condemnation of the industrial conditions in China before the Committee of Conservation and Advance of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago. We reproduce on our page 3 a brief report on his statement. Judging from this report, and remembering the more than energetic declarations against all and every owner or manager of industrial concerns in this country, made by Mr. Eddy during his very short stay in China, we see that his observations do not go further than to state upon the sometime indeed difficult conditions, under which Chinese labor has to work. All of us know this. But we also know that, under the present circumstances, connected with the peculiar qualities, or rather defaults of Chinese labor, a considerable increase of wages and cutting down of working hours will bring such an increase of production-cost, that the manufacturers in China shall be absolutely unable to compete with their European or American colleagues, and shall be obliged to discontinue the run of their factories and works. We agree with Mr. Eddie, that the lot of the average coolie is not very happy, but we do not think that flying trips of Mr. Eddie and other well-in tended dreamers can make it happier. The short space given to this article does not give us a chance to explain to Mr. Eddie the cause of the unrest among the Chinese working class, which he had the opportunity to note, but we certainly can recom-

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mend to him and to his followers, not to limit their study of things Chinese by a flying trip and a rash inspection of a few factories, but to look deeper in the conditions of Chinese life in general, and to remember that the Chinese industry had not yet time enough to adapt itself to such conditions of work which may be the most suitable for the nation. The Chinese labor could not yet agglomerate the centuries old local traditions with the western methods. We have no doubt, that the Chinese people, if only they would be given a chance to work out by themselves an adaptation for the new conditions of life, without being almost by force, dragged by Messrs. Eddie and Co. into the channel of western labor troubles, should inside of one or two centuries find a way out of the labor problem, which by that time shall probably still be the stumbling block of real civilization in other countries.

Pastor for Community Church Arrives in Shanghai

Rev. Clifford M. Drury, new pastor for the Community Church, Shanghai, arrived here last week to take up his new work, accompanied by Mrs. Drury. Mr. Drury comes from Los Angeles, California, and is a graduate of Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa. He also holds a D. D. degree from San Francisco Theological Seminary, of the Presbyterian denomination. During his senior year in the Seminary and for a year after graduation, Mr. Drury was associated with Dr. McAfee in the work of the First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley, California, the largest church of that persuasion in the northern part of the state. Mrs. Drury is a graduate of the University of California. Rev. Drury celebrated the first anniversary of his ordination to the ministry the day previous to landing in Shanghai.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Drury last week an informal reception was held after which they were taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boynton, 89 Route Pichon, where they will remain until they move into their own home. On Wednesday afternoon, March 21, a reception was held for Mr. and Mrs. Drury at the Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road, from 4 to 7:30 o'clock.

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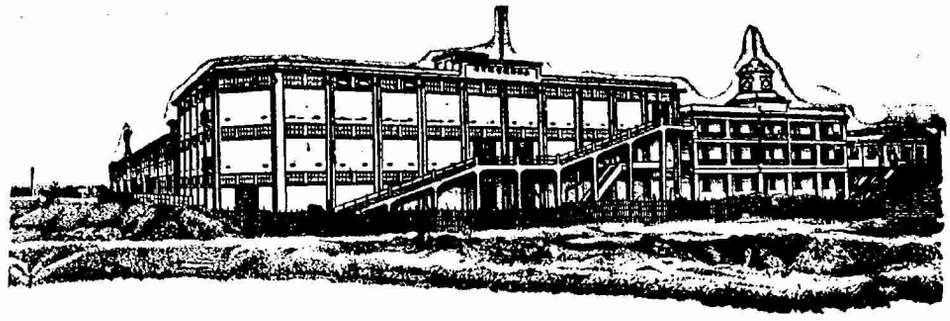
Who's Who in China

Hsisan C. Liu
(劉錫三)

Hsisan C. Liu, secretary and engineer-in-charge of the Technical Department of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, and Deputy of the Yangtze River Commission in Hankow, is a native of Wusih, born in Shanghai in 1885. He received the early part of his education in the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai, and later joined the Shanhaikwan Railway College in North China as a government student, and graduated from that college in 1900.

Just then the Boxers' trouble arose which made his position on the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan Railway insecure. Thereupon Mr. Liu joined the Weihaiwei Regiment under British Officers as Cadet & Interpreter. Upon the reduction of troops in the fall of 1902, Mr. Liu left the Regiment with the rank of Military Sergeant. On account of his military training under British Officers, he was engaged in 1903 by the Paotingfu University as Military Drill Instructor, which he later resigned to be Assistant Police Superintendent under Captain William W. Quincey in the organization of a modern police force composed of Chinese and Sikhs in the Commercial Port of Tsinanfu, Shantung Province. In recognition of his meritorious services rendered while in Tsinanfu, he was awarded the Commission of Major and was transferred to Tientsin as Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy of Chihli, H. E. Yang Shih-hsiang. Liu also had a title as sub-prefect which was awarded him by the Imperial Manchu Government for



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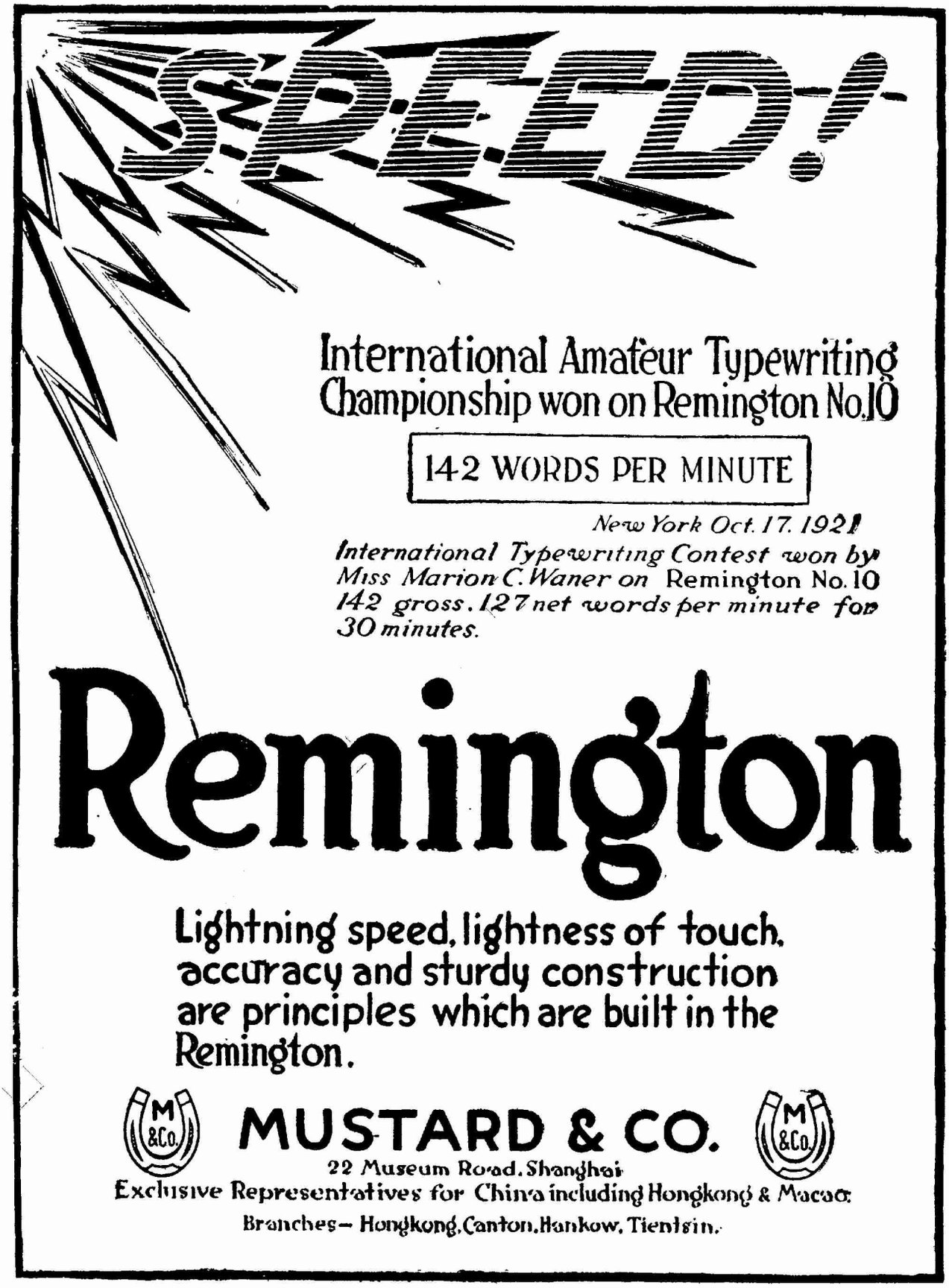
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services rendered in rescuing lives and property from mercantile vessels off the Shantung Coast.

In 1908 Mr. Liu was engineer in charge of the Lotung Railway, First Section, and acting locomotive engineer of the Lunghai Railway. Then the Siems-Carey Canal and Railway Co. of America projected two railways in the interior of China, one from Hankow to Chengtu in Szechuan Province and the other from Chuchow, Hunan, to Chinchow in Kwangtung Province in South China. On these projected lines preliminary work began, and Mr. Liu soon became the surveying engineer of the Chowchikow-Hsiangyang section of the Hankow-Chengtu line, called Chow-Hsiang Railway.

No sooner had the work started than unsuccessful negotiations with the Chinese government made the Siems-Carey plans fall through, and 1917 found Mr. Liu in Hankow as Secretary of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, which position he still holds. According to Mr. Liu, the Siems-Carey Company spent on the preliminary work some $1,000,000.

Aside from his railway work, Mr. Liu is also Councillor to General Wu Pei-fu. He is in possession of a British War Medal awarded him by the British government in 1900. With the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, he is corresponding secretary in Hankow. In the recently proposed Door-of-Hope for helpless Chinese girls, in Hankow, he was elected Hon. Secretary. In addition he is a member of the new Board of Managers of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. When Lenox Simpson started the Far Eastern Times in Peking this year, Mr. Liu was appointed agent and correspondent of the Times in Hankow.

Hankow, February 28, 1923.

Men and Events

Dr. H. Chatley discussed psycho-analysis at a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday, March 19, Shanghai. A. J. Hughes presided over the meeting.

V. Meyer, head of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, is expected to return to Shanghai this week after an extended tour of the United States, and a brief visit to Europe.

J. R. Leeson, president of the Universal Winding Company, who has been on a tour of investigation throughout the Orient, departed for America on the *s. s. President Taft*, on Sunday, March 18.

A fellowship tiffin was held at the Union Club on Wednesday, March 21, in the club dining room. Each member was allowed to bring one guest. It is desired to make these tiffins a frequent occurrence.

"The Literary Background of the Great River," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Florence Ayscough, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in the lecture hall on Thursday, March 22, illustrated by lantern slides.

Emmet W. White, formerly manager of the insular and foreign division of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. recently arrived in Shanghai on a pleaure trip to the Orient. Mr. White was in China several years ago in connection with the famine.

The Chung Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., Shanghai, has recently published the eleventh annual report, containing its balance sheet, profit and loss account, and list of distribution of net profit. The pamphlet is published in Chinese and English.

Sidney W. Minor, treasurer of Dirbell Brothers, Inc., tobacco merchants, with headquarters at Danville, Virginia, arrived in Shanghai last week on a tour of investigation throughout the Far East. Mr. Minor is stopping at the Astor House and plans to depart for Peking and North China at an early date.

Paul W. Brown, executive secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A. and B. E. Merriam, associate secretary, departed this week for Chefoo to prepare for the establishment of the Navy Y. M. C. A. in that port for the season. It is roughly estimated that there will be more than 4,000 American sailors in Chefoo from June until October. Mr. Brown plans to return to Shanghai about April 1. Mr. Merriam will remain in Chefoo to supervise the work there.

The marriage took place on the evening of Thursday, Mar. 15 of John Stauffer Potter of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Shanghai, and Miss Edna Lee Booker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Calhoun Booker of Los Angeles, California, at the Union Church, the Rev. A. Rowland, officiating. Miss Booker was for some time a member of the *China Press* staff and also representative in China for the International News Syndicate. Mr. Potter came to Shanghai from the Philippines where he was in the government service.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, March 20, in the office of its president, G. H. Stitt. Mr. Stitt in dealing with the year's work of the Chamber gave a resume of the activities which centered around the following subjects: Pilotage tariff, engineers' report. postal increases, and proposed 2½ percent surtax. The new committee elected to serve for the year includes: R. M. Austin, B. C. Haile, P. W. Massey, V. Meynard, M. Nodaira, Sir E. C. Pearce, T. H. Shaw, N. L. Smith and G. H. Stitt.

The seventy-sixth annual report of the Chinese Hospital, Shangtung Road, for the year ending 1922 has just been published by C. J. Davenport. F. R. C. S., medical superintendent. Great emphasis is made in the report on the immediate need of new buildings comprising more bed accommodation, a large patient department, more modern instruments, etc. The hospital has been in existence for more than seventy-seven years and is known to the Chinese far and wide and has accommodated patients from all parts of China. The book contains a complete account of the hospital's expenditures, donations from foreigners and Chinese and endowment funds.

New Consulate Reported for Ichang

As a natural sequence of the outgrowth of trade in the Upper Yangtze River, a consulate will be opened at Ichang in the near future, according to a report. Owing to the increased shipping and commercial business from Ichang to Chungking it has been deemed advisable to establish an American consulate at this point which was especially recommended by the American Minister at Peking, Consul-General Cunningham, Shanghai and the American Chamber of commerce. D. B. Lassiter, who entered the Consular service in June 1916 as a student interpreter, and who has served as Vice-Consul at Tientsin and Antung, has been appointed to take charge.

On account of the American ships of the Robert Dollar Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Standard Oil Company, which ply between Ichang and Chungking through the gorges, representatives of these American firms are stationed there and both deserve better protection than can be given from Hankow or Chungking where there are already American consulate-generals.

Views In Review

Peking is trying to Wu Szechuan back.

The French got in deep water in the Ruhr.

"Eclipse of Sun Not Visible in China" reads a headline. Not now.

Speaking of the watch on the Rhine, it's a hunting case but doesn't seem to be gold filled.

News dispatches from Manila say the insular government is starting to liquidate, and we thought it never had been very solid.

President Harding didn't have much luck tarpon fishing in Florida, which shows that some fish don't fall for political bait.

When we read of a milk famine in an American city caused by a heavy fall of snow we offer the suggestion that they melt the snow and consult Shanghai court records for what to do next.

News from Central China

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. have just opened their branch offiee in Hankow located in the British concession. The office is in the Bank of Communications building.

The Hukwang Hsin Pao, a Japanese newspaper published in the Chinese language in Hankow, has been suspended owing to the fact that the Japanese government has withdrawn the subsidy which made its publication possible.

Chên Chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, has been recommended to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Governor of Hupeh to be put on the candidates' list of Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign countries.

General Yang Seng captured Wanhsien on March 8 and the east part of Szechuan from Foochow along the river is now in the hands of his troops. Many of the troops under General Hsiung Keh-wu have surrendered to General Wang.

Bishop L. H. Roots, of the American Church Mission left here for Shanghai last Friday. Bishop Roots has recently been relieved of his work in the Hankow Diocese to take charge of an important branch of missionary work in Shanghai.

The four aeroplanes brought to Hankow last year by James Slevin are now in Paotingfu. It is said that the planes are in the hands of Tsao Kun, and there is a general suspicion that they will be used in military operations on the Yangtze this year.

C. J. Carroll, engineer-in-chief of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, left Hankow Saturday evening for Peking on business connected with the Ministry of Communications. He is accompanied by H. C. Liu, secretary of the Railway, on his trip to the capital.

John H. Cheng, acting manager of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce of Hankow, has been away from Hankow visiting his home in Shanghai. During his absence Edgar Volger is in charge of the Bank. Mr. Cheng will be back in Hankow in about a week's time.

G. A. Combe, British Consul at Kiukiang, is now visiting Hankow from Kiukiang on his way to Chengtu where he has been assigned for duty. Mr. Combe has recently been promoted to Consul-General in charge of the Consulate at Chengtu. He has been relieved by C. D. Smith.

Mr. Van Cutsem, Consul for Belgium at Hankow, was recently married to Mill Madeleine Fourment, niece of Commander G. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy at Shanghai. The couple are now on their honeymoon trip and will be back to Hankow sometime next week.

H. Arita, First Secretary to the Japanese Legation at Peking, will shortly arrive in Hankow from Tokyo on his way to the capital to assume his new post. Mr. Arita has been in the Japanese diplomatic service for many years, and has just been appointed to be First Secretary at Peking.

Dr. Thomas Gillison, formerly of the London Missionary Hospital in Hankow, has returned to the port after having been away for home furlough. Dr. Gillison has been one of the old residents in Hankow, and upon his return this time, he has again taken over charge of the London Mission Hospital.

K. Hayashi, at present Japanese Consul-General at Foochow, has been appointed to succeed A. Segawa as Consul-General for Hankow. Mr. Hayashi is expected to arrive from Fukien sometime in April, and pending his coming Y. Tomita, Vice Consul at Hankow, is in charge of the Consulate.

H. E. Howard, formerly chairman of the British Municipal Council of Hankow, arrived back in Hankow last Monday on a short business trip. Mr. Howard while in Hankow was connected with Evan Pugh & Co., architects and real estate agents, and was associated with all activities in the British community here.

Upwards of a thousand troops have been recruited from Honan province and have been sent down to Hankow for equipment and uniforms. The local authorities have been urged by General Wu Pei-fu to provide the recruits with necessary supplies so that they can proceed to Kiangsi province for reinforcement.

The Central China Post announces that business of that paper has been transferred to the *Central China Post*, Ltd., which was recently incorporated under the Hongkong China Company Ordinance. It is understood that the company has acquired property in the British Concession, and will

shortly build its own home there.

H. Walter Heegstra, International Trade representative of Chicago, passed through Hankow from Peking this week on his way to Shanghai. Mr. Heegstra is representing many manufacturers and export interests in the Chicago territory, and is out here in China studying trade and marketing conditions for the benefit of his clients.

More labor agitation is found to be in existence in Hankow as agents are reported to be distributing incendiary literature among the working class here. One of them, Lee Kwei-yuan, has just been arrested by the police of Hanyang on the charge of being engaged in distributing labor leaflets among the workmen in the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works.

Tseng Wu-cho, of the Bank of Communications in Hankow, left the port last Thursday for Shanghai. Mr. Tseng is going to Shanghai on a business trip connected with the Communications Bank. He is also connected with affairs concerning the forthcoming annual conference of the Bankers Association of China which will be held in Hankow next April.

P. S. Hopkins, of the Standard Oil Co of N. Y., left Hankow last Sunday in company with Mrs. Hopkins and child for Shanghai on their way to America on furlough. During the absence of Mr. Hopkins, F. J. Twogood of Shanghai will be in charge of the Hankow office. Mr. Twogood came up to Hankow recently on a trip of inspection.

The Yangtze River Commission resumed their surveying work on the Yangtze valley below Hankow shortly after the China New Year, and several surveying parties are in the field on the Yangtze banks. The Hankow office of the Commission will soon be removed into larger quarters in the French Concession where offices for general business and draftsmen will be provided.

The Chinese Barristers Association of Hankow has decided to take legal action on behalf of Sze Yang against Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan who recently executed Sze Yang for his activities connected with the local Labor Union with whom Sze was the legal adviser. The Association claimed that no sufficient evidence had been produced to prove the guilt of Yang.

Chas. C. Shedd, industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A. has gone with a party of assistant secretaries and returned laborers from France to organize Industrial Y. M. C. A work among workmen now repairing the Yellow River bridge on the Peking-Hankow line. The repair work is in the hands of laborers mostly returned from France where they supplied field labor during the war.

Dr. Z.T.K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, entertained members of the Crystal Club of Hankow at an inspection party in the Works Saturday afternoon. At the tea party that followed, G. S. Moss, British Vice-Consul, read a paper by Mr. Green of Shanghai on the question of remission of the Boxer Indemnity to China to be used for educational purposes.

The Wuhan Argus, an evening paper started in Hankow last October by the *Central China Post*, has announced that by the end of March the paper will be suspended on account of its not having proved a financial success. Arrangements are being made to wind up matters connected with the publication of that paper. Since its start, Peter Inglis, formerly of the *Shanghai Gazette*, has been in charge of the paper.

Attempted murder of Commander Chao Heng-ti is reported from Changsha where unsuccessful bombing outrages on Chao were made by his enemies on March 12. Martial law has been proclaimed in Changsha as well as on the Canton-Hankow Railway between Wuchang and Changsha. It is reported that the disturbance was instigated by Kuomingtang agents who have resumed their activities in Hunan.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has received a telegram from Wu Pei-fu that an important military conference will be held at Loyang on March 20 when an Anti-South Expedition will be decided upon with the view of bringing about reunification by force of arms. Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun are reported to have agreed upon military suppression of southern elements in order to speed up reunion between the north and south.

Miss L. E. Gould, of the British and Foreign Bible Society and Brownie Owl of the Girl Guides and Brownies, will leave Hankow shortly for Shanghai. A farewell party was given her last Wednesday in the Victoria Hall where a farewell presentation was made to Miss Gould by her loyal company. The success of the program was largely due to the efforts of Mrs. J.W. Cartlidge, Commissioner for the Girl Guides.

William T. Alexander, Far Eastern representative of the Palmolive Company of Milwaukee, is visiting Hankow from Shanghai on a business trip. While staying here, Mr. Alexander is studying the central China territory with the view of promoting sales of Palmolive products in Hankow. According to Mr. Alexander, the Palmolive Company after two years of work in China is now beginning to gain a steady foothold in the China market,

C. F. Garry, of Garry & Cunningham, marine surveyors and engineers, has presented a shield to be shot for annually by teams from the American, British and French Volunteer Companies in Hankow. The conditions laid down call for ranges from 200 to 500 yards including both slow and rapid fire. The shield is to become property of the team winning it three times at annual competition to be held between April 15 and May 10.

In spite of official denials of troops movement and seizures of cars on the Peking-Hankow railway, there has been an active mobilization between Hankow and the north. Several detachments of Kiangsi troops have arrived in Hankow from Kiukiang and left here for the north immediately after their arrival. Big troop movements will follow in this center, but the actual motive back of the movements is unknown.

General Wu Pei-fu is visiting Paotingfu at present holding conferences with Marshal Tsao Kun and other Chihli generals. General Wu has urged Marshal Tsao to influence the Peking government to issue a mandate appointing General Sung Hung-ying, formerly of Kwangsi, *Tuli*, or managing director, of Kwaugtung province. This attitude of General Wu is responsible for the collapse of the Chang Shao-tseng cabinet.

L. S. Hoong, of the Bank of China, has just returned from a trip to Changsha in company with Shun Wei-tsai, an American trained banker. While in Changsha they reopened the Changsha branch of the Bank which was closed on account of general business depression in Hunan Province. The Hankow office of the Bank has recently made a loan of $2,000,000 to the Hunan government with the Hunan Government Cotton Mill as security.

Tang Chi-yao's Yunnan troops and the Kweichow Army under General Yuan Chou-ming, a protege of General Wu Pei-fu, are again on the warpath in China's southwest. The presence of Yuan in Kweichow was considered by Kuomingtang generals of the southwestern provinces as undesirable and conducive to the success of General Wu's intrigue in that part of the country. Yuan is alleged by Kweichow people to be connected with the export of Kweichow opium to Hankow partly in exchange from the Hanyang Arsenal

Plans are being made by the *Independent News Agency* to publish in Hankow a one-sheet paper to appear daily including Sunday. The paper will be known as *The Independent News* and will be an innovation in the field of journalism in China. It will represent the idea of the "pink sheet" in New York with news columns in the middle of both sides of the sheet and advertisements beside the news colums. In compact and easy-to-read form it will publish all the news that it can possibly contain, the slogan being "not how much paper, but how much news."

C. Bos, of the Maritime Customs Service, read a paper entitled "The Fascisti Movement in Italy," at the monthly meeting of the Hankow Crystal Club held at the China Merchant's Club on March 6. The paper traced the Fascisti development in Italy as a force of government reconstruction, and the general discussion that followed brought up the question of the possibility of a new regenerating force of reconstruction in China. G. C. Moss, British Vice Consul will read a paper at a special meeting of the Club next week connected with the British indemnity fund and the education of young Chinese.

The Civil Governor of Wuchang has issued a circular instruction prohibiting the sale of land property to foreigners as follows: 1. The executive offices should prohibit people within their jurisdictions from selling land to foreigners. 2. Violations should be dealt with as follows. If the purchaser has violated it, the purchase price shall be confiscated, and punished according to the criminal code. 3. The executive officers shall hold the local *tipao* responsible for such dealings; land transactions shall be carefully investigated; if a Chinese purchases land on behalf of a foreigner, the *tipao* should report the transaction to the local authorities. 4. If a foreigner purchases land in the interior the deed when presented to local authorities for examination will be rejected once for all. 5. A careful investigation should be made of the land purchased by foreigners in the interior, with the exception of mission chapels, schools, and hospitals, and a report thereon should be made for the consideration of the Civil Governor's office.

Hankow, March 17, 1923.

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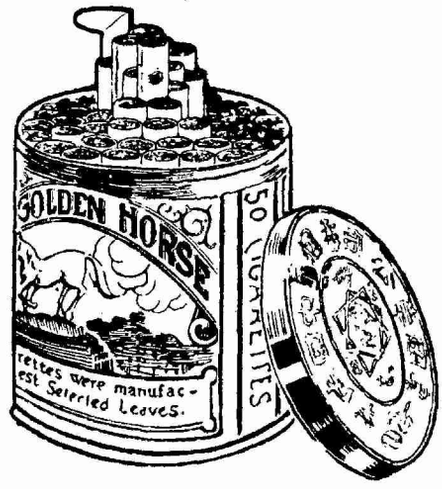

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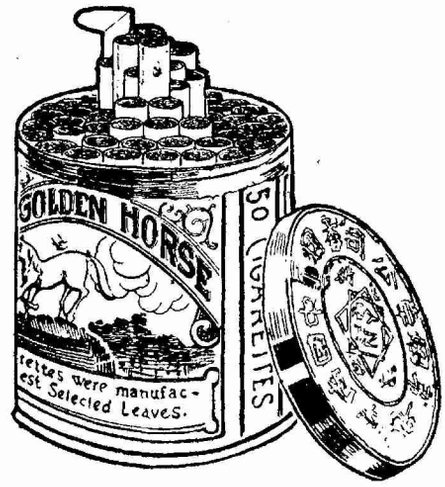

金馬香煙

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News from South China

The non-Cantonese troops in Kwangtung are still raising funds for maintenance by means of protecting gambling, and as a result all forms of gamblings may be seen everywhere.

Foo Bing-shang, formerly commissioner of foreign affairs in Kiungchow, has been promoted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to a similar position in Canton. Mr. Foo is a relative to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the well-known Chinese diplomat.

The disarmament of smaller military units by the larger ones, a thing common now-a-days in Canton, is still going on. This practice and disputes among gamblers in the hundreds of dens protected by mercenary troops are causing no little anxiety daily among the residents here.

Latest list shows that leading provincial officials in Canton are Hsu Shao-cheng, civil governor; Yang Shih-yen (Saae Om), commissioner of finance; Eng Hok Fong, salt commissioner; Foo Bing-shan, commissioner of finance; and Li Ki-tong, commissioner of public works or highway.

General Hsu Shao-cheng, the new civil governor of Kwangtung, is doing his utmost to afford protection to the shipping interests. It is hoped that inland traffic will be resumed soon. Inland communications in Kwangtung have been interfered with since January 15. Because of this interruption, many firms in Canton were unable to successfully carry themselves through the Chinese New Year holidays just passed.

Hsu Chung-chi, commander of the Cantonese Army in Fukien, is sending some of his men back to Canton, and they have been arriving here in detachments the last few days. The greater part of the Cantonese Army, however, is in Swatow and at Kongmoon. General Yang Hsi-min of the Yunnanese Army now occupying Canton, is not anxious to see other than his troops in this city, fearing misunderstandings may come up when too many of them are together.

The General Chamber of Commerce at Canton has resolved in favor of the proposition of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to start a nation-wide movement for disbandment of troops. Li Yuk-tong, a former commissioner of finance in Canton and now in this city as representative of the Shanghai chamber, is working for the movement. He was guest of honor at a special meeting February 27, of the Canton chamber when he addressed representative citizens on this subject.

The Canton Municipality, with Sun Fo, first mayor, regaining control, has confirmed the municipal loan to be procured from the Anglo-French-China Syndicate. The amount is 2,000,000 pounds sterling. It may be recalled that George, L. Brander, representative of the syndicate, concluded two loans for Canton last October, one for the rehabilitation of currency and the other, for municipal utilities. The currency or coinage loan, also of 2,000,000 pounds sterling, has not yet been confirmed.

The recent change of government in Canton has involved the usual change of personnel in all divisions of service. Now all departments of government are subject to control of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The recent appointment of a new police commissioner, however, has raised some protest, and all police captains and lieutenants in Canton resigned at the end of February, together. The desire of the civil governor now is that they may return to their posts and the orders of the new commissioner to dismiss some of them will be reviewed.

Shen Hung-ying, commanding the Kwangsi Army in Canton, has at least outwardly complied with the order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, now acting as generalissimo of the land and sea forces in Kwangtung, to station his men only along the West River districts. General Shen has given order to his men now scattered in many parts of the province to move towards the West River. Should General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan attempt to invade Kwangsi, General Shen may return to his home province with his men to oppose the Yunnanese, a report says.

The telegraph operators in stations throughout Kwangtung have been on strike since March 3 as a protest against the appointment of non-technical persons to the general superintendency of the administration. The operators believe that the frequent changes of administration have been detrimental to the service and unfair to the treatment of the staff, while the authorities declare that the interference in government appointment by employees is something discipline never allowed and will insist on all men going back to work. On March 6 more than 15 operators were arrested and forceably put back in the office at Canton. Up to March 7, the service in Kwangtung was still paralized.

The situation in Canton is at present exceedingly discouarging. Open gambling and opium-smoking under protection

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of mercenary troops, the accumulation of refuse on the streets and the presence of flies due to the inability of the city board of health to function, the occupation by troops of all clean places of amusement and recreation, the great increase of the number of brothels licensed or private to meet the demands of soldiers and officers, the numerous petty thefts as a result of the ability of soldiers to openly sell loot on the streets without interference, the commandeering of motor-cars and motor-boats by troops for private use, and the forceable seizure of business premises by troops for gambling, all indicate that the civil department of government is still unable to function. The breaking open of the safe of one chief justice by another in the high courts when scrambling for office and a strike following another in the government offices in order to hasten an early settlement of arrears, all lead to further chaos in Canton.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's sincerity in the disbandment scheme is being taken advantage of by the Yunnanese and Kwangsiites commanders in Canton who are daily laboring for the enlargement of their commands by putting their men to regular strength, while agreeing to the policy in principle. Shen Hung-ying, the Kwangsi commander-in-chief in Kwangtung, has now five army divisions, and if they are brought to full strength, they will number nearly 60,000 men. Other commanders are not slow in strengthening their ranks before finally reporting to Sun Yat-sen, the generalissimo. According to the more thinking citizens, the first step of Dr. Sun should have been reorganizing and strengthening his own forces so that he will be properly supported and militarily count. For the time being, Dr. Sun's orders and commands to the troop commanders are more or less requests and may be disregarded and have been in many instances laughed at. Unless he himself has a force to make his orders effective, there will be no good result of his agitation for disbandment. The Yunnan and Kwangsi forces are not for him but outwardly honor him so as to draw financial support. As soon as Shen Hung-ying has succeeded in getting the force sufficient to maintain the situation, he will so advise Peking and his appointment of *Tuli* of Kwangtung will follow and the leaders of the Chenghuehhui Political Party now in Hongkong will again return to Canton to replace the Kuomintang now in power in Canton City. Kwangsi troops are still coming down to Kwangtung from Kwangsi by order of Shen Hung-ying, who has so far failed to pay his respect to the great generalissimo personally. No human effort will be able to improve the present political-military situation in Canton, and the reunification and disbandment schemes are suspected here as being a movement to afford time for the Chang Shou-tseng government in Peking to further strengthen the Chenghsuehhui in its coming struggle with Kuomintang in South China. The Chenghsuehui and other Kwangsi leaders, including Li Kan-yuan, Yang Yung-tai, Mu Yung-hsien, Lu Yung-ting, and others have been conferring either personally or through delegates at Hongkong outlining the actions for the regaining control of the Liang (two) Kwangs.

H. W.

Canton, March 7, 1923.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 15. England and France have agreed to the participation of American companies in the Mosul fields on equal terms with other nationals.——London report says navy estimates bill carries amendment urging government to promote world conference for extension of principles adopted at Washington conference.

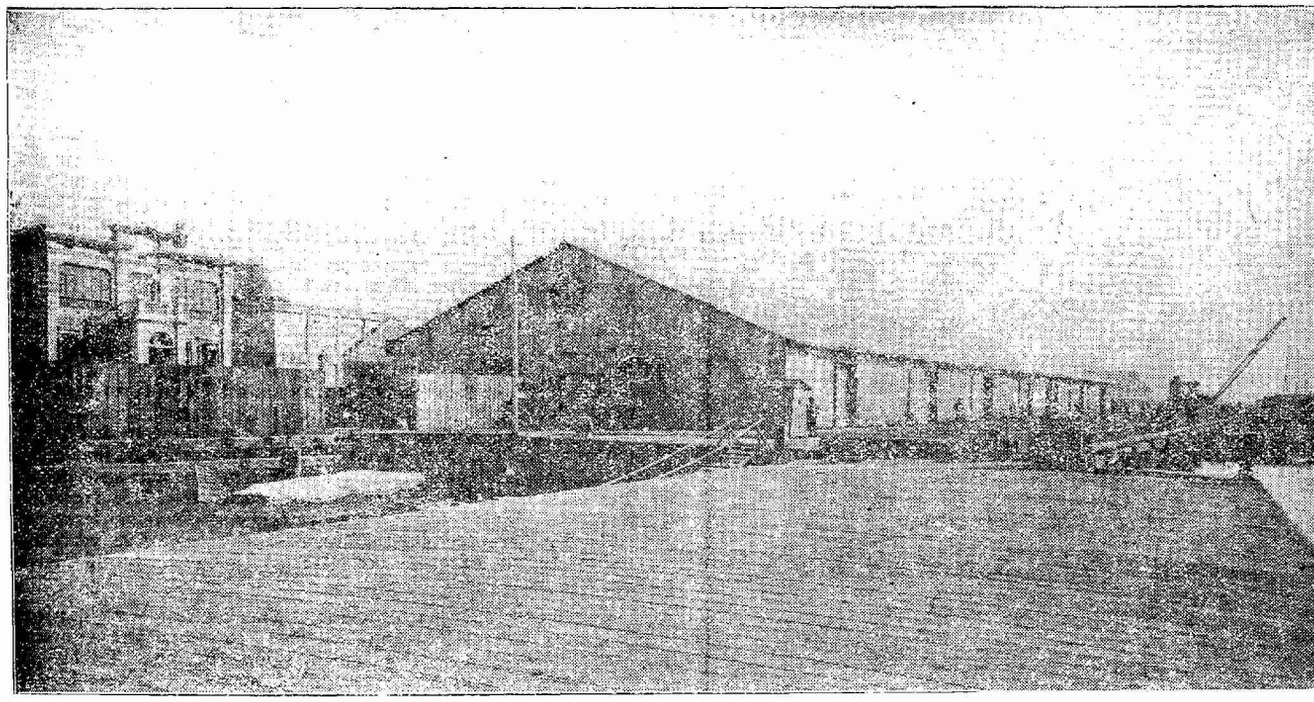
March 16. British labor party sends delegation to Ruhr to investigate conditions.

March 17. Berlin despatch says Envoys have been sent out as "feelers" on reparations.——Dr. G. Frank Lydston, one of foremost surgeons in the United States, dies at age of sixty-five.——Immigration inspectors are detailed to Mexican border to check smuggling of Chinese and Japanese into the United States.——Lenin and Trotsky are both doomed to die from disease in near future is report from London.

March 18. London report says French and Germans are approaching negotiations.

March 20. Colonel Harvey may head the movement for renomination of President Harding as Republican candidate for office.

March 21. Losses of Philippine National Bank amount to $37,000,000 since its organization seven years ago, is report made by General Leonard Wood, of the Philippines.——London report says Canada may cancel Japanese fisheries permits.



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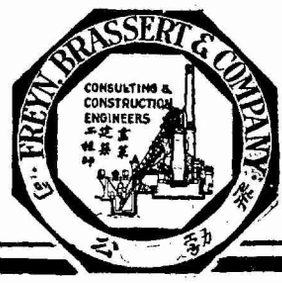

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China's Demands for Abrogation of 1915 Treaty

A definite and unequivocal "no" was the reply sent out from Tokio with regard to the Chinese proposals concerning the abrogation, or even revision, of the treaties incorporated in the Twenty-one Demands, with which all Japan and China have been concerned during the past two weeks, when it became known that China was again going to renew officially her demand upon Japan for the abrogation. It was on or about March 9 when it became known that a courier was on his way from Peking to Tokio with the text of the proposition to be placed before the Foreign Office. The principal point at issue seems an attempt of China to obtain from Japan concessions from her position as regards the treaties covered by the Twenty-one Demands which follows a resolution which the Chinese House of Representatives adopted, declaring the treaties invalid. The main point in the controversy is the possession of the Liaotung peninsula, on which Japan's lease (acquired from Russia) was extended to 1997 by one of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. "The original Russian lease on Laiotung, granted in 1898, was for twenty-five years and except for the extension of 1915 would have expired March 26, this year."

In accordance with the above, two Chinese envoys arrived in Tokio with a petition addressed to the Japanese government calling for the nullification of the Twenty-one Demands, the matter was placed with the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and the matter taken up with the Foreign Office, according to the Japanese press. During this time considerable speculation was being made both in Chinese and Japanese press as to the status of the petition. However, it was understood from the first that the nature of Tokio's reply to China was a foregone conclusion and that they would courteously but firmly decline to enter into negotiations. The papers of March 11, commented more or less caustically on the Note, but express almost a unanimous opinion that Japan's only course is refuse. They pointed out the extraordinary procedure of China in approaching Japan and summarily abrogating the treaty, which has been in operation for eight years, without even suggesting revision,—the above is the tone of a *Reuters* despatch from Tokio.

China's demands summarized in the Note was handed to the Foreign Office in Tokio is contained in the following resume:

"In view of the fact that the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny is about to expire, China considers the present an appropriate time to improve Sino-Japanese relations by redeclaring formally that the whole body of the agreements should be regarded as abrogated.

"Japan is hereby requested to appoint a day on which to discuss with China the questions incidental to the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny as well as any problem consequent upon the abrogation of the treaties.

"China firmly believes that the Japanese government and people, recognizing the importance of Sino-Japanese friendship will comply with the united wish of the Chinese people and remove entirely the obstructions which have impaired their cordial relations in recent years, so that a peace may be secured in the Far East, which would be not only in the interests of the two countries but also the welfare of the world.

Various opinions have been expressed along this line and one relative of what Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister had to say regarding the abrogation was contained in a report (in part) from the *North China Standard* of March 16.

"Referring to the Chinese Note proposing the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1915, His Excellency said that the Chinese request was not only unwarranted legally but it was also impracticable. The Agreement was formally signed by the Executives of China and Japan and the Chinese contention that it was not approved by Parliament did not hold water, since it was a fault of China, for which Japan could not hold herself responsible. Further, Mr. Obata said that, although there was a rumour that the abrogation of the Agreement would be considered by the League of Nations Conference, in response to China's request, this was not true, as such was hardly practicable. The League of Nations Conference would not accept for consideration any proposals without the unanimous approval by the Board of Commissioners. Japan was represented on the Board of Commissioners, with the natural result that the Chinese proposal, if presented, would not be accepted. This

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P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

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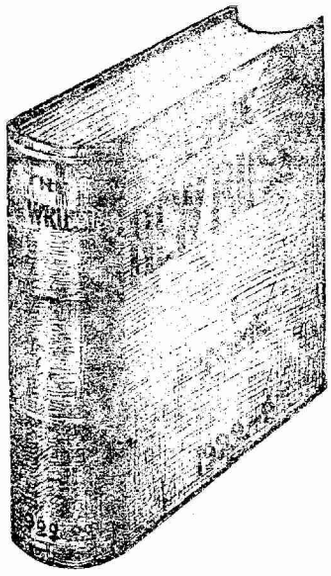

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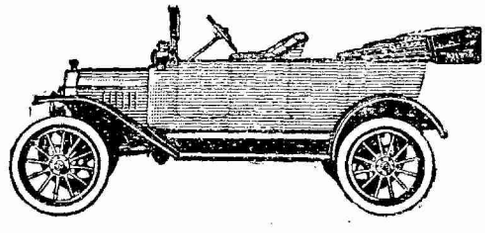

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would also be the case with the Hague Peace Tribunal. As for the attitude of the foreign countries vis-a-vis the Chinese proposal, they were remaining unmoved, while it was inconceivable that any of them would take a move in favor of the Chinese standpoint. The Chinese, it seemed, were aware of this situation. Japan's attitude was definitely settled regarding the question, and whatever might take place would remain unshaken. She would only refuse to answer, if any further proposal would be sent in. Mr. Obata did not know whether or not the rumour was true that the Chinese Note was carried to Tokyo by a special messenger. As for the departure of Wr. Wang Yung-pao, the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, to take up his duties, Mr. Obata was certain that he would shortly start on his journey, the rumour that he had asked for permission to resign being groundless."

The interest and seriousness manifested in the move to abrogate the Twenty-one Demands is indicated by the following telegram sent out by more than a hundred Parliamentarians to the provinces backing up the government in its effort to abrogate the demands. The telegram as it appeared in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of March 15, read as follows:

"The Twenty-one Demands were put to our Government by the Japanese at the outbreak of the European War, following the policy of its military party. At that time our Government was under the autocratic rule of Yuan Shih-kai and these Twenty-one Demands were not approved by Parliament but were signed under the duress of the Japanese government. That sort of signature, according to international law, must be regarded as invalid, and it has not been forgotten by our people. At the Paris and Washington Conferences all the Powers and their people looked upon the Twenty-one Demands as disadvantageous to our Government. Now Parliament has been restored and being convinced of the principles fought for in the European War, that right conquers might and for the purpose of creating everlasting peace in the Far East and for the sake of engendering a friendly feeling between the Japanese government and our Government, it has come to a formal decision that the Twenty-one Demands signed under duress should be abrogated and the Government authorities have been duly requested to carry on negotiations with the Japanese government to that end. On March 10, in the forenoon, the acting Foreign Minister Huang Fu on the basis of the decision of Parliament, sent a note to the Japanese Legation and at the same time to the Japanese Government calling for the said abrogation.

"This abrogation of the Twenty-one Demands has a great deal to do with the existence of the Republic. Though it was an initiative on the part of Parliament, it will depend on the Government for the execution to accomplish the end. According to the report of the newspapers, it is said that the Japanese Government have refused to abrogate the Twenty-One Demands and lodged a protest with our Government. The future of the abrogation is still uncertain, and it is urgently hoped that our people will back up the Government for the sake of our race and for the existence of our Republic and make the determination that they will fight until the object is attained."

During the discussion of the Twenty-one Demands in the foreign press, it was alleged that three notes had been addressed to the Chinese government from the Japanese government, including one to the Foreign Ministers at Tokio one to the British Ambassador at Tokio, and another to the American Ambassador at Tokio, which were later found to be fabrications, according to a *Reuters* message in the *Peking Leader* of March 17. The concensus of opinion in these instances is that the Notes were a clumsy attempt at propaganda with the object of trying to embarrass Japan or to embitter the feelings between Japan and some of the Western Powers.

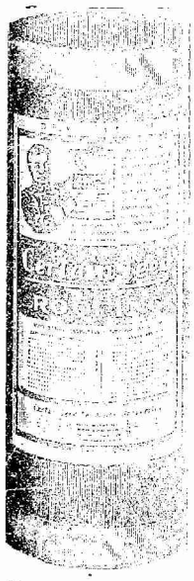
One of the Japanese daily newspapers, the *Jiji Shimpo*, proclaimed to be one of the most moderate papers of the Japanese press in its views on foreign affairs, carried the following report regarding the abrogation:

"The Chinese claims are unjust and unlawful and they are even beneath the notice of Japan. The *Nichi Nichi* declares that the present outrageous conduct of the Chinese Government, in announcing repudiation of treaties which were formally and legitimately concluded, give another example of the indiscretion of selfseeking Chinese politicians.

"It is thought most unlikely here that the unfavorable reply of the Japanese government will lead to any serious break between China and Japan.

Commenting upon the Chinese demand for the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese treaty, a foreign critic, who is re-

Certain-teed



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garded as an authority of Far Eastern affairs, is quoted as follows:

"The question of the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese treaty has come to attract the attention of the public since parliament adopted its resolution calling for its abrogation. But the foreign residents in China seems quite indifferent to this question. A certain foreign newspaper in asking the question, who would be the legitimate party to receive the Kwantung leased territory, Chang Tso-lin or the Peking government, if the Japanese Government should manifest the intention to return the leased territory to China, has indeed set Japan wondering."

With reference to the rejection by Japan of the proposal of the Chinese government for the abrogation of the Twenty-one Demand Treaty of 1915, Putnam Weale, advisor to the government, as reported by the *Evening News* in a recent issue, has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggesting that the government promulgate a statement setting forth the circumstances surrounding the government at the time when the Sino-Japanese Pact was signed and reviewing the case which it presented through its accredited delegates to the Versailles and Washington Conferences in that connection. The arbitration of the Powers, the memorandum adds, may then be solicited Huang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have ordered the compilation of the documents appurtenant to the case.

The acknowledged receipt of the Note from China which was courtesouly but firmly declined by the Tokio office as to modification or discussion was translated and handed to the Waichiaopu by Mr. Obata the Japanese Minister to Peking and read as follows:

"Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 10th instant in which under instructions from Peking you were good enough to communicate to me the decision of your Government respecting abrogation of this Sino-Japanese Treaties and Notes of May 25th. 1915. After quoting the statement of your Government published immediately on the conclusion of the said Treaties, the statement of the Chinese Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference and the contentions advanced by the Chinese Delegation at Washington Conference, your Note concludes that the said Treaties and Notes should now be cancelled in total, except those stipulations and reservations contained therein which have already been adjusted and which the Japanese Government have already renounced or withdrawn. The Japanese government are unable to conceal from themselves, the sense of surprise and regret at the communication under acknowledgment. The Treaties concluded and Notes exchanged in 1915 were formally signed by the Japanese Representatives who were properly invested with full powers by their respective Governments. The Treaties having been, moreover, duely ratified by the respective Heads of state, the view of the Japanese government concerning these agreements were declared by their Delegates at the Washington Conference.

"The attempt on the part of your Government to abrogate, of its own accord, the Treaties and Notes which are perfectly valid will not only fail to contribute to the advancement of friendship between our two countries but should be regarded as contrary to accepted principles of international intercourse. This Government accordingly cannot in any way lend themselves to the line of action now contemplated by your government. The Japanese Government have always had pear to their heart the promotion of cordial relations between our two nations and they trust you will agree that their solicitude in that direction had been abundantly proved in their dealings with the Chinese Government by repeated acts of goodwill. Furthermore the Japanese Government have recently concluded a new arrangement with China on certain matters stipulated in the said Treaties and Notes, and have also declared their decision to waive rights secured to them under the various other clauses in the instruments in question and to withdraw certain reservations made in them. In this situation, they feel compelled to declare that they find absolutely nothing in the Treaties and Notes which is susceptible of further modification. It, therefore, seems to the Japanese Government that there is no occasion for entertaining in any way proposals of your Government respecting the discussion of the restoration of Port Arthur and Dairen or consequent upon the abrogation of the said Treaties.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, etc....."

New Books and Publications

Intervention in International Law.

Intervention in International Law. By Ellery C. Stowell. John Byrne & Co. Washington. 1921. Pp. 558.

INTERVENTION may be defined as self-help undertaken by a state or a group of states for a variety of ends. While not amounting to an act of war it may lead to war and to practice intervention is to contemplate war as a possible consequence. Hence it is not to be engaged in lightly. On the other hand from the point of view of the state against which intervention may be employed there are considerations of right which will determine the justification of the intervention. Thus every case of intervention presents the issue of a clash of sovereignties, demonstrating, if a rule of law can be established regarding it, that complete external sovereignty does not exist. The problem is to establish such a rule, thereby defining the limits of action by one sovereign against another within the realm of law.

The author of this treatise has made by far the most distinguished contribution among American publicists to the solution of this very vexed problem. He has taken the general practice of nations as the law and has, with few exceptions, supported his statements as to what the law is with plentiful references to practice. He adduces finally a new rule of law for the regulation of intervention, which he terms the "rule of reason": "That no state shall unreasonably insist upon its rights or pursue its interests to the detriment of the opposing rights and interests of other states." He is led to suggest this rule by the need of some criterion upon which states may act in determining whether or not to intervene, singly or in co-operation, in defence of rights under international law. He asserts that in cases in which action by a single state in its own defence is insufficient or impossible a recognized legal obligation exists for international action but that hitherto political considerations have prevented the development of any absolute sanction for this obligation. He believes that a "rule of reason" will serve both to inhibit powerful states from unwarranted interference in a weaker state's business and to stimulate co-operation among states not themselves immediately concerned in cases of unwarranted interference with a state unable to protect itself. Sovereignty is limited by the obligation upon every state not to use its authority to the injury of another state.

Mr. Stowell distinguishes four general types of action; interposition, international police, interference and political action. Under the head of interposition he discusses action by a single state to secure redress for injuries, principally injuries to its nationals. Under international police he is concerned with the mutual obligation resting upon the international community to take action in protection of the rights or interests of an injured state. Under the head of interference he discriminates between cases of intervention that appear to be unwarranted and those that, in his view, actually are. Finally he shows that political interest still is largely controlling in all cases of intervention and that the problem most important is how gradually to replace it with an absolute legal sanction.

Though the history of China is replete with instances of intervention few of these are used as illustrations in this treatise. In discussing the erection of monuments as marks of expiation for injury mention is made of the von Ketteler monument erected in Peking after the murder of the German Minister by the Boxers. Today the converted monument is a victory arch, a fact which gives rise to the question whether expiation may be considered to have a limited legal duration. The author criticizes the burning of the Old Summer Palace in 1860 as unnecessarily drastic punishment but fails to notice that Lord Elgin's chief motive was to injure the feelings and prestige of the Emperor, not to affront the Chinese nation.

Stowell's treatment of humanitarian motives as proper bases of intervention is especially full and well-considered. In this connection he discusses the question of asylum on foreign warships and in foreign legations. He points out that while Great Britain has been foremost in receiving political refugees the United States ordinarily has declined to grant asylum except for temporary purposes, on the ground that to grant asylum freely is to constitute a state's agencies abroad centers of political intrigue against other states. He does not discuss the crying evil of asylum in behalf of Chinese politicians as it has been practiced within recent years.

Treating of "Supervision" as a form of international police action, illustrated by American action under the Monroe Doctrine and the interventions of the European Concert of Powers, he says that such regional control has not yet become legally established as a principle, of international action but that it is likely to become so in the near future. This may be brought about by the extension of the mandate system into a general principle of law for dealing with all regions not capable of standing alone. The author makes no reference to Japan's ambitions in illustrating his argument in this section.

Embargoes upon the shipment of arms Mr. Stowell regards as unwarranted interference in another state's internal struggles amounting to assistance to the existing government. It is not permissible, either, though President Wilson practiced it, to base non-recognition of a government upon grounds of its unconstitutional origin. On the other hand it is illegal to support revolution. If, however, the long continuance of revolution produces a condition of anarchy intervention may legally result on grounds of humanity or the protection of national interests.

The book, though it deals with many issues still in controversy, is distinctly readable. Without detracting from its value as a learne d work the author has kept it relatively free from Latin terms and quotations in foreign languages and has thus made it of practical service as a reference work for every-day use. It is thoroughly up-to-date, carefully proof-read, well-printed in large type and indexed. An 80-page, annotated bibliography will serve those in need of additional sources.

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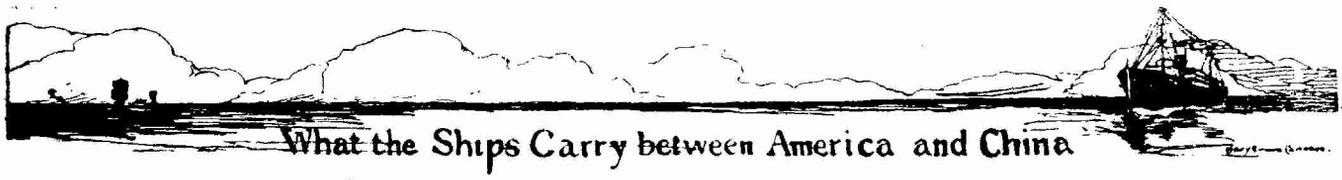

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S. S. President Jefferson, March 1.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has had a weak undertone, following the prolonged dullness in the yarn market, business being chiefly limited to the operations of a few local professionals who are taking advantage of the decision arrived at by the "Chinese Mill Owners Association" that, owing to the present depressed state of the yarn market to curtail their output by one-half. Cotton manufacturers may still have to exercise caution, but with only moderate stocks and a very small crop to draw from, we may yet find that they are also overdoing the pessimism with which they have been looking at the future. Any sign of a more cheerful feeling in general trade circles will also extend to cotton spinners which would undoubtedly have an immediate effect on the cotton market.

We therefore advise buying cotton on weak, spots for the present, as we still see no reason to expect any serious declines.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been generally weak, with a further decline of three to four taels from last week's level. Business for export has been booked, some 9,000 to 10,000 bales in all counts to Kiangse, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Wuhu, Fukien, Tientsin, Swatow, Weihaiwei and Newchwang. From present indications, we look for steady markets in the future.

Liverpool, March 15, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	16.67	Pence
,, ,, May	16.20	,,
,, ,, July	15.99	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March 15, 1923.

New York Market:—

May	31.00	Cents
July	30.30	,,
October	26.74	,,
December	26.18	,,
January	25.92	,,
Spot	31.05	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March 15, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 558	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	,, 433	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March	,, 495	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	39.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	36.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	36.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	37.00
Shensi, Spot	,,	38.50

Market:—*Weak.*

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The China Question in Japanese Politics

References: Pp. 82-5,90,92,94.

Questions: 1. In what ways may the actions of the Japanese Privy Council in reference to China be interpreted? 2. Who is the Premier of Japan? 3. What is the meaning of these terms: Genro, Privy Council, Cabinet? 4. What is an "appeal to the throne"? 5. Who was Meiji Tenno? 6. What was the Diplomatic Advisory Board, and for what did it stand? 7. Who is Count Uchida? Count Ito? 8. What is the object of the writer of this paper? 9. What different interpretation of the facts discussed here is given in Mr. Dailey's article?

Topic 2: The Chinese Abroad—The Ming Period

References: Pp. 81-2

Questions: 1. When was the Ming period? 2. What is the meaning of the introduction to this article? In what way is the question of extraterritoriality in China related to the question of protection of Chinese people in foreign countries? 3. Does extraterritoriality apply to Chinese nationals abroad? Why? 4. Why are the Chinese said not to be an "emigrating people"? 5. Why have the Chinese in foreign lands had so little in connection with their homeland? 6. Along what lines have the Chinese distinguished themselves in their settlements in foreign lands? 7. Why are the relations of China to her dependencies said to be quite different from that of England to her colonies? 8. In what way was emigration from China governmentaly discouraged? Why 9. How were the Chinese treated by the Filipinos and Spaniards in the Philippines during the 17th century? 10. Why did not the Chinese rulers protect them? 11. Contrast the results of this treatment with the results of the Boxer movement of 1900. Conclusions?

Topic 3: Foreign Friendship for China

References: Pp. 86,88,90,92,94.

Questions: 1. Upon whom has the new Foreign Minister had to rely for advice in handling China's diplomatic problems? 2. Why are none of more experienced diplomats holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs? 3. What is the object of the international commission of jurists in coming to China? Why has China asked for a postponement of the visit? 4. How has the Coltman case affected the probability of discontinuance of Consular jurisdiction in China? 5. What is the number of men under arms in China today? How does this affect China's international position? 6. What is mentioned re the Soviet Mission to China? 7. What is the Japanese attitude toward withdrawing from Manchuria? 8. What financial steps is Japan taking for the development of Manchuria? 9. Of what importance is the attitude of France in reference to the Washington Treaties? 10. What is the feeling in Japan in reference to the increase of China's Customs tariff? 11. How is Vladivostok being affected by the South Manchuria Railway? 12. What are the writer's concluding observations?

Topic 4: China's Attempt to Abrogate the Treaties of 1915

References: Pp. 108.90,92.

Questians: 1. In what way has China attempted to start negotiations on the question of the 21 Demands? 2. How has Japan responded? 3. What is a *quid pro quo*? 4. What arguments are advanced by China in her Note? 5. What views are expressed in the *Yomuiro*, and *Juji* papers?

Topic 5: Notes on the American Government

References: Pp. 78-9

Questions: 1. Of what is Congress composed? 2. Upon what basis are members elected to the two Houses? 3. What is the total membership of Congress? 4. How is the work of Congress actually carried on? 5. What is a Bill? How does it become an Act? 6. What is a "filibuster"? A press gallery? 7. Why should the verb *is* be used in referring to the United States?

Topic 1: Protecting China's Coal

References: Pp. 84-5

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Stevens, and why is his advice on such a subject of value? 2. Why is present railroad development considered of less importance than protection of China's coal deposits? 3. How cheap must coal be to be of use to China's masses? 4. How may "the light of publicity" aid in saving China's natural resources? 5. Under what conditions should mining of coal in China on a large scale be encouraged? 6. What is a monopoly.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 2: Resignation of China's Recently Organized Cabinet

References: Pp. 106,108.

Questions: 1: What is the cause mentioned for the resignation *en bloc* of the Peking Cabinet? 2. Why is it particularly undesirable that they should leave office at the present time? 3. What has been the earlier attitude of the Tientsin Party, and what is said to be its present attitude toward the Cabinet? 4. What is the attitude of President Li toward the Premier and his colleagues?

Topic 3: The situation in Szechuan

References: P, 108

Questions: 1. What is Wu Pei-fu's relation to the struggle in Szechuan? What is the cause of dispute in the province itself? 3. Where is Wanhsien? Has it strategic significance? 4. In what way is Dr. Sun interested in the affairs of Szechuan, and how has he shown his interest?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Industrial Progress in Nantungchow

References: Pp. 37-8, 41-3 of Middle Section

Questions: 1. Why is the Yangtze delta country especially fitted for industrial development? 2. In what ways is H. E. Chang Chien qualified as a leader of modern China? 3. Why are cotton mills being erected in Nantungchow? 4. What is land reclamation, and where is this being carried on near Nantung? 5. What means of transportation are being developed in and around this city?

Topic 2: American Finance in China

References: Pp. 77-8, 80-1

Questions: 1. What problems will probably be taken up by the proposed tariff conference to be held in China during the next few months? 2. What is meant by the reference on p. 77 to the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank? 3. What seems to be the fear expressed in the editorial on p. 77? 4. What is the Edge Law, and when was it passed? 5. What is a Federal Reserve Bank? A National Bank? 6. What suggestion to Chinese capitalists is made by Mr. Bishop?

Topic 3: America's Trade with Tropical Islands

References: P. 85

Questions: 1. What islands were annexed by the United States in 1898? Locate them on a map. 2. Where is Tutuila, and when did it become American owned? 3. What is the population of these islands? 4. How has the trade with these islands developed during the past 25 years? 5. Why are exports from tropical areas more important in most cases than imports? 6. Name the main exports of the islands discussed here.

Topic 4: China's Cotton Lands

References: Pp. 44,46-42-3 of Middle Section

Questions: 1. Of what importance was cotton in the World War? 2. Where are the lands here mentioned, and to what are they owed? 3. What difficulties are being experienced in the cotton growing in this area? 4. Why are the Japanese interested in the development of the cotton industry? 5. Why do the Kiangsu gentry oppose borrowing funds from the Japanese for cotton development? 6. What constructive suggestions are made for the solution of this problem?

Topic 5: The Vegetable Oil Industry

References: Pp. 96, 98

Questions: 1. How does this industry rank among China's industries? 2. Account for this. 3. What are the sources of vegetable oil? 4. Why is this industry less prosperous than it should be? 5. In what places are oil mills to be found? 6. Where is most linseed oil produced? Why?

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 15, 1923, Cause No. 2006 U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone: testimony taken of Bruno Arndt; J. T. Wright.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1941 Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press Inc., testimony taken of E. G. Abbey, H. L. Pearce, L. K. Kentwell, R. C. Faithfull and J. E. Doyle.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1800 Banque Belge pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co., motion to disapprove supersedeas bond; motion for issuance of execution; motion for new trial.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co., motion for examination.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1670 D. E. Swinehart v. Mrs. D. E. Swinehart et al.; motion to withdraw from certain funds.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1032 Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., motion to set.

J. S. FORD, PLAINTIFF vs. AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, DEFENDANT

(Continued from last week)

But even if it were found that defendant had failed in some particular to meet all the requirements of the undertaking we do not think plaintiff could be held to have been damaged because in the settlement he was allowed full salary up to September 15, whereas by his contract he was entitled to only sixty days. Notice of cancellation was given on May 10 so that salary might have been terminated on July 10. Plaintiff also admits having received a bonus of about the neighborhood of one month's salary. Altogether these amounts would seem to cover any damage occasioned by the delay in furnishing transportation had it been due to defendant's fault.

It does not appear that plaintiff is ready at the present time to avail himself of the transportation and under the doctrine of this Court [2] he must show such readiness. He testifies that even if awarded his transportation and damages he would not be prepared to proceed before the completion of certain work which will require four or five months. Under this admission, and in view of the fact that he is not entitled to damages, we do not feel justified in rendering a judgment for the expenses of his transportation. We shall assume that defendant will provide these, according to its contract, as soon as plaintiff shows himself ready to proceed, but in case there should be any difficulty about this plaintiff will be allowed to amend his complaint setting forth his own readiness, and defendant's refusal. In case no such petition is filed within six months this cause will stand

DISMISSED.

J. S. CH'WANG, PLAINTIFF vs. A. C. SIEMER, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 1885; decided October 6, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Contracts:** AGENCY: Loans for corporate purposes receipted for in the corporate name and recognized by the lender as corporate obligations will be considered such and not those of the corporate manager.
2. IN: GUARANTY: A subsequent undertaking by such manager to repay "borrowed monies" to such lender and another will not be treated as an assumption of liability for said corporate loans but as being at most a guaranty whose terms are insufficient to include said loans.

Messrs. Kent & Mounsey by Mr. Mounsey, for plaintiff;

Messrs. Ross & Lawrence, by Mr. Simmang, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Plaintiff alleges that between June 19, 1920 and April 1, 1921 he "lent to the defendant sums aggregating $15,574.84"; that part of this amount has been repaid but that there are still due plaintiff about two-thirds thereof which, it is alleged, plaintiff has demanded of defendant who "claims that the bulk of the said sum, to the extent of $9,834.84 * * * was not lent to him but to the defendant's firm."

2. Ford v. MacDonell—Chow Corporation, I Extrater. 807.

(Before the Commissioner)

Mar. 18, 1923, Cause No. 2124 U. S. v. P. H. Duncan; plea of guilty.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2114 U.S. v. W. M. Achuck; plea of guilty.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2126 U. S. v. S. B. Fair; plea of not guilty, preliminary examination waived.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2087 M. J. Pocha v. L. F. Kearny; testimony of J. A. Shroff, action withdrawn.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2125 U. S. v. S. B. Fair; action with drawn.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour & Co., and Hudford Motors; motion for further particulars.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2125 U. S. v. V. S. Elliott, continued for one week.

Judgments and Orders:

March 14, 1923, Cause No. 2121 In re Last Will and Testament; of Albert W. Pontius: order admitting will to probate.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2006 U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone; sentence.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1945 Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation, Bradley & Co. Intervenor; Overruling motion to dismiss.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1998 Way Cheong v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al.; decree of dismissal
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2021 Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.: order overruling motion to examine plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 18, 1923, Cause No. 2124 U. S. v. P. H. Duncan; assessed costs and warned.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2114 U. S. v. Wm. Achuck; assessed costs and warned.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2126 U. S. v. S. B. Fair; bound over to U. S. Court for China, bail $100 gold.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2087 M. J. Pocha v. L. F. Kearny; action withdrawn.

Assignments for Hearing:

Mar. 26, 1923, 3:00 p. m., 1800 Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co. motions.
Mar. 29, 1923, 9:30 a. m., 1032 Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.
Apr. 2, 1923, 9:30 a. m., 2015 Thatcher v. Thatdher.
,, 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., 1852 Ping Kee v. Firemen's Insurance Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2102, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; petition; summons issued; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; petition; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2014, Hsieh Po Hsiang et al. v. John M. Murray; complaint; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2105, Alexandre T. Moschitsky v. Harry Barkovith; complaint; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2118, Grover C. McPherson v. Marie McPherson; petition; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2034, In re estate of Mary George, deceased; petition; application.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Co. of China; stipulation.

The defense thus anticipated is confirmed in the answer which, after denying "that plaintiff lent to him (defendant) the sums of money mentioned," alleges—

> "that on and at the dates when the respective sums of money received from plaintiff were given, defendant was then and there the Manager, agent and representative of a business corporation named Sino-American Trading Corporation: and that any sums of money received by defendant were borrowed as and for the act and deed, and for the benefit of, the said company, and were known by plaintiff to be for said company, and that said money was to be used and was used for the conduct of said company's business."

(To be continued next week)

Mar. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2121, In re last will and testament of Albert W. Pontius, deceased; petition; deposition; inventory.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2107, Shanghai Service Co. v. F. Fernandez; answer.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; petition; warrant issued.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2121, In re last will and testament of Albert W. Pontius, deceased; oath and bond of administratrix; submission of surety to jurisdiction; letters of administration.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2124, U. S v. Duncan; complaint.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co., Hudford Motors; motion for bill of particulars.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2123, U. S. v Fair; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; plaintiff's reply to defendant's second amended petition.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2125, U. S. v. Elliott; affidavit; warrant issued.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; intervener's reply to argument on motion to dismiss.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2126, U. S. v Fair; affidavit; warrant issued.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l 'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motions
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; motion.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1998, Way Cheong & Co. v. M. E. Church South Mission et al.; stipulation; plaintiff's brief; defendant's brief.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2127 J. V. Scott v James Noble; complaint; summons issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2126, U. S v. Fair; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2125, U. S. v. Elliott; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2098 Wing Tah Co. v. Charles T. Boyce; marshal's return of summons.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. VanBergen; answer.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion to withdraw notice of appeal; notice of motion for new trial; motion for new trial.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; motion to set.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1883, In re estate of George L. C. Gelwicks deceased; inventory; oath and bond of executrix.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1316, In re estate of William K. Dietrich, deceased; report of administrator; petition for distribution.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; demurrer.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1853, Li Heng Chin v. O. Wagman; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; amended complaint.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of	Cause No. 2121
ALBERT WILLIAM PONTIUS,	Estate No. 495
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 17, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

PERCY H. MILLARD,
British-American Tobacco Co.,
22, Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 17, 1923.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East ... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.										P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.52
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.38
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19 13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.46*	*18.00*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.33*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.39
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	....	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	23.45
Zahkou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.1?
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.41*	..	*22.2?*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 35*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22,22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22,30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10-51	11.46	..	16,06	18.56	..	22,36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22,50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.43	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.12
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.32	0.18

R. Restaurant Car.